









# Short life for the Navy's £1,000m stand-in deterrent

By Peter Hennessy

The operational phase of the Royal Navy's controversial £1,000m Chevaline nuclear deterrent will be short-lived, even if the imminent trial of the improved Polaris missile system off Cape Canaveral, Florida, succeeds where the last one failed.

All four submarines of the Polaris squadron will not be fitted with Chevaline until late 1987 or early 1988, about four years before the start of their planned replacement by the Trident strategic nuclear force.

Thanks to its warheads and decoys refusing to separate satisfactorily at the most recent attempt, there is no chance that the submarine HMS Revenge will be equipped with the new system when it completes its 18-month refit in Rosyth dockyard early next year.

As Sir David Cardwell, Chief of Defence Procurement, revealed to the Commons Public Accounts Committee on February 18, the minutes of which were recently released, the Polaris boats need to be modified before Chevaline can be fitted inside their missile compartments.

One of several differences between the front end of the Polaris A3 missile and Chevaline is that Chevaline needs liquid rather than solid fuel to propel certain sections of it. Chevaline cannot get to sea before mid-1983, when HMS Resolution is due to finish its next refit. According to the refit cycle for the Polaris force, HMS Revenge should carry Chevaline by early 1985, HMS Renown by mid-1986 and HMS Renard by early 1987.

Revenge will not now receive the warheads until the end of 1987 or the beginning of 1988. The Polaris-Chevaline squadron is due to be withdrawn progressively from 1992 to be replaced by Trident boats as they are commissioned.

Staff of the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment, at Aldermaston, where the concept of Chevaline was developed, believe they understand what went wrong during the last trial off the United States Air Force

Base at Cape Canaveral. The setback was the first of a series of such little things — it was only one small problem.

It seems, however, that with a more complex system of the complexity of Chevaline, there can be no such thing as certainty about its achieving success in any particular trial.

The Chevaline system, developed in the strictest secrecy by the Heath, Wilson and Callaghan administrations, is designed to enable the British strategic deterrent to penetrate the anti-ballistic missile system shielding Moscow until the vastly superior Trident force goes on patrol.

It appears that the Ministry of Defence would be unlikely to resist a thorough investigation of the procurement of Chevaline should the Public Accounts Committee decide to undertake the task. In that event, three main questions would confront MPs.

Was it necessary to upgrade the Polaris A3 system in the first place? How badly has the enterprise been handled in terms of financial control? Was it right that its true scale and cost should have been kept from Parliament until January 1981, when the House of Commons Committee of Five Ministers had approved its going ahead?

A Public Accounts Committee investigation would be likely to discover a dire failure in financial control between the start of the project in 1974, when Harold Wilson's Cabinet Committee met, and early 1977, when action was taken inside the Ministry of Defence to remedy the deficiency.

Despite the failure of the last separation trial, the estimate of £1,000m for Chevaline is still accurate according to the Ministry. The sum includes a contingency reserve big enough to mop up any extra expenditure arising from the failure and the delay it has caused.

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Jean Mermoz, a French trawler (foreground), with a naval boarding party on board, causing a slight collision while turning hard to starboard in an attempt to flee HMS Alderney, an off-shore protection vessel. The trawler was escorted into Grimsby yesterday.

## Law to check house ownership sought

From Our Correspondent, St Peter Port

Guernsey's housing authority wants officials to have the right to enter any premises, if need be, by force, where there is a suspected breach of the local law controlling the occupation of property by non-islanders.

The authority would have to seek a warrant, providing sufficient information under oath to satisfy the Bailiff, the head of the island's judiciary, that there was reasonable ground for believing the law was being broken.

Anyone intentionally obstructing an official with a warrant would be liable to a fine of up to £500.

The provision is included in a housing law that goes before the island parliament on July 22.

The proposed extension of the housing authority's powers could provoke much debate, since it was not among the original proposals, approved 15 months ago, for a revised housing law to replace the one that

has been in force since 1975.

Mr Roydon Falls, president of the housing authority, has told local MPs that the need for the right of entry became apparent only when the legislation was being drafted.

At present, he says, cases of alleged illegal occupation often have to be referred to the law officers for investigation. That leads to time-consuming and expensive administration procedures, he maintains.

## Stansted plan 'an intolerable intrusion'

By John Young, Planning Reporter

The expansion of Stansted as London's third airport would be an unthinkable and intolerable intrusion upon the countryside, Mr Christopher Hall, editor of *The Countryman* and former director of the Council for the Protection of Rural England, said yesterday.

Addressing an open-air rally organised by the Ramblers Association, in Hatfield Forest, near the airport, Mr Hall said the proposed development was "a gross and intolerable intrusion upon the countryside and the objections of local residents."

A third element was all too often ignored, London was one of the most fortunate cities in the world in possessing an incomparable countryside, forming a green belt around it.

"A new international airport is a new city. It will have its own sprawling complex of highways and its acres of barren car parks. Its hotels will tower above the fields. Its workers will require to be housed in towns and villages for scores of miles around."

In the latest issue of the *Town and Country Planning Association* journal, Mr David Lock, a member of the association's executive, argues that Mr Graham Byre, QC, the inspector at the forthcoming inquiry, has been given an impossible brief that may even be illegal.

Although the law says that the inspector must report to the Secretary of State for the Environment on the British Airports Authority's proposals for Stansted, he has also been told to inquire into any alternative, for which there need be no planning application at all.

The law does not recognise development proposals that are not properly made, Mr Lock says. Furthermore, the inquiry cannot legally examine the question of the extra 2,500 acres which the authority has suggested should be "safeguarded" for possible future growth, since no formal planning consent has been sought.

## GPs face questioning on free health care

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

Family doctors may be asked to say which of their patients should pay for hospital treatment under government plans to charge overseas visitors for health care.

Proposals that hospital clerks should determine which patients are entitled to free treatment by asking them about their present and past addresses have received considerable criticism.

The Government has received representations from 71 area health authorities, 87 community health councils, nine trade union bodies and 37 health districts on their proposals to charge overseas visitors, and many have suggested that their plans are impractical.

There are fears that coloured patients will be questioned more frequently and more rigorously by hospital staff than white patients. Administrative costs could also be increased.

Consequently the Government has postponed introducing its scheme from the original starting date of October 1 to early next year, and has set up a working group of National Health Service officers and community relations representatives to look at ways of finding out whether a patient is entitled to free treatment.

The group will be asked to consider whether family doctors should say in their hospital referral letters which patients normally live in Britain and are therefore entitled to free treatment.

The Government has been considering such an option as an alternative to its original proposal to charge overseas visitors. It is also considering the possibility of asking patients to produce their NHS cards, because many people are not registered with a doctor and therefore do not have a card.

But the British Medical Association opposes the idea of involving general practitioners because it says they already have enough administrative work.

The association said: "While GPs are not in favour of people receiving free health care when they are not entitled to it, they feel they already carry too great an administrative burden for the NHS, by having to sign sickness certificates, for example. They would not be prepared to increase this administrative burden, so other ways will have to be found."

The Government estimates an extra £5m could be raised by tightening the payment procedures. Emergency cases would still be treated free.

## Mountbatten statue scheme

By a Staff Reporter

A proposal to erect a statue dedicated to the late Lord Mountbatten of Burma is made in a letter to *The Times* today signed by the Prime Minister and the leaders of the Opposition and the Liberal Party, among others.

They propose a statue in naval uniform, standing in London to the south of Horse Guards Parade and facing the Old Admiralty Building. They say that any money received in excess of the cost would go to the Mountbatten Memorial Trust. The other signatories are representatives of the three Services and public figures who were associated with Lord Mountbatten. They are: Field-Marshal Lord Harding of Penton, Chief of the Imperial General Staff from 1952 to 1955; Lord Trevelyan, a senior official in the Indian Political Service until 1947, and later ambassador to the USSR; Lord Zuckerman, OM, FRS, Chief Scientific Adviser to the Government, 1964-1971; Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Dermot Boyle, Chief of the Air Staff, 1955-1959; and Admiral of the Fleet Sir Casper John, Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff, 1957 to 1960.

Lord Mountbatten died in August, 1979, when a bomb planted by the Provisional IRA exploded on board the boat which he and his family had embarked on at Mullaghmore, Co Sligo.

Proposals for a statue were made in letters to *The Times* in November, 1979.

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## Orchestras deprived of grants for new works

By Martin Hockerby, Music Reporter

Relations between the Arts Council and the four independent London orchestras have been soured by the proposed series of modern music concerts, *Music of Eight Decades*, at the Festival Hall and Queen Elizabeth Hall next season.

The series is the latest attempt to build an audience for contemporary music on the South Bank; it will, however, use up all the Arts Council funds available in the coming year to subsidize contemporary work by the big orchestras at the Festival Hall.

In previous years the four orchestras have received special grants towards presenting modern works in their regular programmes. The extra subsidy is needed because new works require more rehearsal but usually draw smaller audiences.

To their anger, the orchestras have learnt that no such grants will be available for 1981-82.

Mr Basil Deane, the council's director of music, said that when they were discussing plans for *Music of Eight Decades*, a series of eight concerts presented by the London Orchestral Concert Board and the BBC, "we did not know that it would turn out that there would be virtually nothing for other concerts."

He said that was a pity; they would like to support other work, but there was not enough money.

Two of the big orchestras, the London Symphony and the Philharmonia, are giving concerts which have been included in the new series, but neither is completely happy with the arrangement.

Mr Peter Hemmings, managing director of the LSO, said the new series should not be at the expense of the orchestras' efforts to promote contemporary music.

He felt the new system was a retrograde step and the LSO was protesting to the council about the end of the special subsidy.

It was a view echoed by Mr Stephen Crabtree, managing director of the London Philharmonic, who felt a sort of "apartheid system" could develop, keeping contemporary music away from the mainstream.

Mr Christopher Bishop, managing director of the Philharmonia, welcomed the inclusion in the new series of the Philharmonia's concert next May, with Peter Maxwell Davies' *Black Pentecost*, but deplored the fact that there was no money at all for the orchestras to play contemporary music in the 1981-82 financial year.

The Royal Philharmonic expressed great concern at the plan. "The Arts Council cannot expect us to be artistic if we go out of business for it," it had been expecting help towards the cost of performing a new commission from Thea Musgrave and a fiftieth birthday concert for Malcolm Williamson.

Several orchestras said they were criticised by the council and other bodies, for playing safe with their programmes, presenting popular works, to ensure large audiences; but the change in subsidy could force them to be even more conservative.

The council, however, feels that in recent years the big orchestras have not demonstrated a strong commitment to new music. Some of the special subsidies have gone to works by such composers as Borodin, Prokofiev and Walton — hardly the avant-garde.

Next year the council will reconsider the new policy.

## Loose door theory in plane crash

By Arthur Reed, Air Correspondent

Department of Trade officials investigating the crash of a Dan-Air 748 airliner are inclining towards the theory that a loose cargo door was the cause. Metal fatigue has been almost discounted.

The 748, on a flight with three tons of mail from Gatwick to East Midlands Airport, Derby, last Friday week, fell from about 9,000ft into a field near Nailstone, Leicestershire, killing the two pilots and a cargo handler on board.

British Aerospace, manufacturer of this 748 and about three hundred and fifty others of the same type, said at the weekend: "The initial cause of the accident is being investigated on evidence that the starboard rear baggage door became open in flight."

Neither British Aerospace nor the investigators would go further. But the speculation in the aviation industry is that the door broke away and struck the tail, damaging the controls to such an extent that the twin turbo-prop airliner went into an uncontrollable dive in which the wings broke off.

In one of his last radio messages the captain of the 748 reported that the aircraft had suffered severe decompression, which could be caused by a door suddenly opening in flight.

The 748 has a system of warning lights which come on in the flightdeck if the doors are not securely fastened.

The accident investigators are trying to establish whether there was a fault in the cargo door locking mechanism; whether it was fastened securely before leaving Gatwick; and, if not, whether the warning system was working properly.

## Archaeology

## New dates question origins of Irish tombs

By Norman Hammond, Archaeology Correspondent

Swedish archaeologists working in co Sligo in north-west Ireland have obtained surprisingly early radiocarbon dates for some of the megalithic tombs in the famous Carrowmore cemetery. According to Professor Glyn Daniel, a noted authority on megaliths, the results "question the existing model used to explain the origins of the two main types of Irish megaliths (the court cairns and the passage graves)."

The earliest of 34 dates obtained from Carrowmore by Dr Glyn Daniel is of 3800 plus/minus 85 BC, while other dates span the period down to 3000 BC; in calendar years these dates calibrate to 4500 to 3710 BC, making the megalithic tombs of Ireland as old as the first cities in Mesopotamia.

Dr Burenhult, of the Institute of Archaeology at Stockholm University, feels that "all the evidence available today indicates that the megalithic tombs and circles at Carrowmore are the earliest known in Ireland and Britain, and probably represent the megalithic introduction into these islands. The dates are also among the earliest for megalithic architecture anywhere."

Within the British Isles the neolithic chambered tombs of western England, Wales and western Scotland date from about 3200 BC onwards, and a date from Trefignath in Anglesey of 3100 plus/minus 70 BC recently published confirms this pattern.

In Ireland itself the great passage-graves of the Boyne and other sites, such as Newgrange and Knowth, have dates from 2900 to 2500 BC, roughly 3700 to 3200 BC in calendar years, while the court cairns, considered by Irish archaeologists the earliest in the sequence of development, have dates of only 2500 to 2100 BC, or 330 to 2500 BC in calendar years. Dr Burenhult's work suggests the Boyne tombs are "the absolute maximum and perhaps the end of the megalithic 'sociocultural' in the religious pattern of this community", while the court cairns are an even later derivative.

Probably the most important result of the work at Carrowmore, however, as Professor Daniel says in the current issue of *Antiquity*, is that the tombs may well have been built not by settled neolithic farmers recently arrived in the land, but by mesolithic gatherers and fishermen whose ancestors had been there for generations past.

"The traditional megalithic, farming community equals megalithic monuments can no longer be upheld, and a development within a pre-existing mesolithic population is supported by offerings of unopened seashells in the excavated monuments", Dr Burenhult concludes.

His conclusion reflects that reached by Professor Grahame Clark in studying the megalithic tombs of Sweden. Professor Clark has noted the importance of coastal and marine resources during the earliest period of megalithic building there, with a subsequent shift to good farmland.

The diffusion of megalithic architecture from the Mediterranean, a theory fashionable for many years but under attack since the early 1960s, now seems to be roundly controverted: not only were its builders fishermen rather than farmers, but their development of the social structure needed to build these tombs and stone circles would seem to have occurred locally, without benefit of the more organized way of life.

Source: *Antiquity*, 55 No 214, 82-85, July 1981.

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## Warsaw disappoints its partners in Comecon

After a three-day conference, 10 members of the Communist economic grouping, Comecon, have agreed in principle on the main guidelines for their five-year plans, but failed to resolve their differences over a number of crucial details. Final agreement has been postponed until the next conference in a year's time.

Poland's uncertain economic situation and its delegation's failure to explain where the Polish economy is headed, is regarded as a principal stumbling block by some delegations whose representatives did not conceal their disappointment that the Poles came here primarily to win political support rather than engage in a discussion over the future of their economy.

"We were waiting for them to give us detailed explanations as to where they expect their economy to go," one East European delegate said. Although Poland received a sympathetic hearing it was nevertheless felt that its principal aims were to reassure its allies that the Polish Communists were able to resolve the crisis and to request their Comecon partners to go on supplying Poland with goods already agreed upon.

Poland's economic difficulties have delayed the national five-year plan. But the feeling after the conference here is that its Comecon partners are now reconciled to the fact that Poland will not be able to keep its trade commitments for several years.

From Dessi Trevisan, Sofia, July 5

A solution to its economic problems was not discussed as it was felt that the cure should be found at home before Comecon was asked to make any substantial contribution.

Poland has already caused considerable problems for its partners as many of its deliveries of goods, such as coal, have been stopped, reduced or delayed.

But Poland got a friendly hearing although there was disappointment over the lack of any programme which the conference could have acted upon.

Clearly Poland's difficulties are having serious repercussions on all the countries linked to it through Comecon's interlocking barter trade system. This has made it practically impossible to plan ahead.

The debate on the co-ordination of economic plans until 1985 will be resumed at the next Comecon conference which is to take place in Budapest in a year's time. Before then, a summit of Comecon party leaders which Mr Lubomir Strougal, the Czechoslovak Prime Minister, said would not take place until early next year, ought to resolve the deadlock, which is not only due to Poland but to continuing differences over general issues.

The main areas of disagreement are over energy, machine building, chemicals and agricultural prices and payment which is now done through a cumbersome barter system.

The agricultural producers

and main food exporters, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria, made strong pleas for higher agricultural prices; but there is no common agricultural policy except that all the participants agreed that more attention should be paid to agriculture in their future plans.

In energy policy, the East European countries are pressing hard for increased Soviet oil deliveries at prices which are still below international ones. But the message which Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, the Soviet Prime Minister, conveyed was that Moscow is sticking to the decision to keep oil supplies to Eastern Europe at this year's level of 30 million tonnes for the next five years.

Mr Tikhonov said that this meeting would facilitate preparation for a political summit of Comecon states which the Eastern European countries are now pressing for, especially as all of them are feeling the effects of the energy crisis.

Romania, for example, is keen to provide labour, equipment and money in order to take part in joint projects that would assure an expansion of energy supplies from the Soviet Union.

Summing up the results of the meeting, a Romanian delegate said that it failed to resolve the main problem. Because of failure to agree on such matters as energy and price reform all the main problems left over from the last meeting in Prague are being carried over to the next meeting in Budapest.



## Defiant Arabs are accused of killing settlers

These four Palestinian Arabs, accused of killing six Jews in the town of Hebron last year, said in a statement at the start of their trial in Nablus yesterday that the victims were "land robbers" who deserved their fate (UPI robbers). From the left they are Adnan Jaber, aged 33; Taisir Taha Abu Salma, aged 27; Muham-

mad Shubaki, aged 36 and Yassir Zayadat, who is 31. They said they would not reply to the charges in court. "The only report we will make about our deeds will be to the Palestinian Revolution." The four, who were arrested last September, are said to have fired sub-machine guns and thrown grenades at Jewish settlers.

## France to continue atom sales

From Ian Murray, Paris, July 5

The French Socialist Government expects to continue to sell nuclear equipment for research and other civilian purposes, M. Claude Cheysson, the Foreign Minister, said in an interview in this week's issue of *Le Nouvel Observateur*.

Asked about French policy in the light of the Israeli raid on an Iraqi nuclear reactor, M. Cheysson said a Socialist Government probably never would have signed the contract to supply the Osirak reactor. This was not because it considered the reactor was dangerous or that the controls were insufficient, but because of what might have happened once the controls came to an end.

France would continue to make such sales "but we will multiply the security to be sure that there is no danger of diversion to military use".

On the equally fraught question of arms sales to the Third World, M. Cheysson explained that the new Government had decided to view the subject differently for the short, medium and long terms. In the short term the decision had been taken to honour contracts.

## Begin certain to get government mandate

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv, July 5

With only some 500,000 votes to be counted, appeared certain today that Mr Menachem Begin will get the mandate to form the next Israeli Government but that the outgoing Likud and religious parties coalition is short of a parliamentary majority.

Attempts have started to co-opt three smaller parties to the coalition but there are ideological and personal difficulties. The Likud's lead was cemented this weekend when soldiers' ballots were counted. Figures are secret but the defence forces radio station reported that Likud support was 9 per cent greater than in the civilian sector, while Labour's was 3 per cent lower.

This gave the Likud an insurmountable lead of some 10,000 votes. The headline Tehiya party's vote in the armed forces was some 300 per cent greater than in the civilian population and this increased its representation to three seats. Official data is to be published on Wednesday but a member of the central elections committee said privately the results were as follows: Likud, 48; Labour Alignment, 47; National Religious Party, six; Egudat Yisrael, four; Communists, four; Tehiya, three; Shinui, three; Telumi, two; Shani, two; Citizens Rights, one.

Potential partners for an enlarged coalition are: Tami. This is a pressure group representing North African Jews claiming to be underprivileged. Its terms for

## Syria discounts report of Soviet exercises

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, July 5

Syria today maintained silence over reports of Soviet-Syrian military exercises off Lebanon, preferring to suggest that the manoeuvres were a figment of the American State Department's imagination.

"If you really want to know about this, why don't you ask the people who started the story in the first place," one official in Damascus asked, indicating that he regarded the reports as little more than propaganda from Washington.

In reality, there has been considerable military traffic over the north Lebanese border with Syria in recent weeks, and it is indeed possible that Syrian troops are cooperating in some form of ship-to-shore communication exercises with Soviet naval craft in the eastern Mediterranean.

The Russian vessels arrived in the area almost three weeks ago when Israel seemed on the point of attacking the Syrian ground-to-air missiles in Lebanon, but the easing of tension between Syria and Israel has now reduced the importance of the Syrian presence in Lebanon.

Despite the reports from Washington, it seems unlikely that President Assad would now permit Soviet marine landing manoeuvres on the Syrian coastline. With most of the Arab world still deeply angered by the Russian military intervention in Afghanistan, President Assad—though he has himself never condemned the Soviet presence in Kabul—will not want to risk opprobrium by inviting Russian troops to visit his beachheads.

There are at present perhaps as many as 4,000 Soviet advisers in Syria and their movements are already closely circumscribed by the President who is anxious to prove to his Arab colleagues that he is no lackey of the Soviet Union.

If Syrian-Soviet naval exercises have indeed begun today, they will be the first ever between the Soviet Union and an Arab state, and the most important military contact between Russians and Arabs since President Nasser invited 15,000 Soviet troops into Egypt in 1968.

The Russian presence then prevented Israel from continuing a series of air strikes deep inside Egyptian territory and the Syrians would no doubt be happy for the Soviet Union's shadow to pass briefly along the Syrian coast if this were to further dissuade Israel from any military adventures in Lebanon.

President Assad, together with General Mustafa Tlas, his Defence Minister, was reported here to have paid a secret visit to Moscow last May, and at this meeting it is possible that Syria and the Soviet Union agreed on some form of military warning to Israel.

The prospect of a Soviet landing exercise, however, seems to have receded as American intervention lessened the chances of a Syrian-Israeli war.

Indeed, in the Lebanese hill resort of Beit Eddin today, foreign ministers from Syria, Lebanon, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia expressed their relief at the easing of tension between Syria and Israel, although the stumbling block remains Syria's insistence that the Christians break all their ties with Israel.

The ministers are also anxious to persuade at least some of the country's private armies to lay down their arms, and in this context Saudi Arabia is believed to have offered to buy the weapons from the militias.

Since the various street gangs in Beirut need the guns to ensure their continued financial well-being, this idea is not likely to gain much favour with the Croesus-minded leaders of the various factions.

At least one group—a commando militia supported by the Muslim Shi'a community in Lebanon—lost a large quantity of explosives yesterday when the basement where they were stored blew up, killing seven people and wounding 55 others. Two stores of the night-stored explosives collapsed as the explosions rumbled on into the night.

In general, however, Beirut has remained peaceful. A third crossing point between east and west Beirut has been reopened to motorists.

Disquiet at bomb findings

From Patrick Knight, Sao Paulo, July 5

An internal inquiry by Rio de Janeiro military authorities into a bomb explosion outside a concert hall on May Day has concluded that the bomb was placed by terrorists of either the MR or group, or of the Vanguardia Revolucionaria Popular (VRP) group.

However, three of Brazil's opposition parties have repudiated the explanation, as have many professional associations, notably the influential Bar Association, where a secretary was killed by a letter bomb last year.

Surprisingly, the conservative Archdiocese of Rio de Janeiro, Cardinal Eugenio Sales, said that he expected a different outcome.

There has been extreme disquiet here over the bomb explosion, which was followed by "snipers" in a transformer house at the hall.

The events have indicated the start of a split in the armed forces.

Since the explosion, however, there have been no other major incidents, whereas there had been more than 30 in the previous year, almost all attributed to the extreme right.

Setting for an astonishing spectacle.

men fidget incessantly to the beat of drums.

One of the main reasons for the enthusiasm of the pilgrims is that this is a festival where caste is no bar. Before Juggernaut all are equal, and high castes even eat food prepared by low castes.

At last, long thick ropes were fixed to the chariots. By tradition 4,200 men pull each monstrous wagon, but there seemed to be more than that struggling and shoving for the honour of dragging each one.

The three idols were installed in wooden chariots as large as houses. Juggernaut's had a platform 35ft square and was mounted on 16 painted wheels, each 7ft in diameter. It had a red dome and the whole structure was 45ft high. The others were slightly smaller.

Tension grew throughout the hot afternoon. Men sprayed the crowd with water. More pilgrims pressed into town, foreheads daubed with paint. Many women had cut off their hair in offering. They bought coconuts, smashed them on the ground, anointed themselves with the milk and prayed. Holy

men and youths jumped up and down shouting to the crowd and urging on the sweating hauliers. The surging onlookers tossed rice and coconut pieces at the chariots. They scooped up the brown dust in the chariots' wake and rubbed it on their heads.

It takes more than a day for Juggernaut and his siblings to travel the mile from his temple to the summer house, and yesterday the tugging was resumed. As far as anyone knows the journey, which commemorates one made by Vishnu, has been made for a thousand years or more.

After a week away, Juggernaut returns to the temple. The chariots, from which we get the name for the road monster which make English villages tremble, are broken up made into relics whose sale adds to the income of a very wealthy temple.

Juggernaut returns to his daily routine of being bathed, dressed, fed and put to bed by his devoted attendants.

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At last, long thick ropes were fixed to the chariots. By tradition 4,200 men pull each monstrous wagon, but there seemed to be more than that struggling and shoving for the honour of dragging each one.

The three idols were installed in wooden chariots as large as houses. Juggernaut's had a platform 35ft square and was mounted on 16 painted wheels, each 7ft in diameter. It had a red dome and the whole structure was 45ft high. The others were slightly smaller.

Tension grew throughout the hot afternoon. Men sprayed the crowd with water. More pilgrims pressed into town, foreheads daubed with paint. Many women had cut off their hair in offering. They bought coconuts, smashed them on the ground, anointed themselves with the milk and prayed. Holy

men and youths jumped up and down shouting to the crowd and urging on the sweating hauliers. The surging onlookers tossed rice and coconut pieces at the chariots. They scooped up the brown dust in the chariots' wake and rubbed it on their heads.

It takes more than a day for Juggernaut and his siblings to travel the mile from his temple to the summer house, and yesterday the tugging was resumed. As far as anyone knows the journey, which commemorates one made by Vishnu, has been made for a thousand years or more.

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## TAINTED OIL DEATHS REACH 58

From Our Own Correspondent, Madrid, July 5

The number of deaths caused by tainted cooking oil rose to 58 here this weekend, as Spanish authorities discovered toxic substances in two registered brands, in addition to those already found in unlabelled containers.

The latest death in the outbreak of poisoning, which was originally mistaken for an epidemic of atypical pneumonia, was that of a 24-year-old man.

The Madrid newspaper *El Pais* said in a front-page report today that statistics for production and sale of olive oil in Spain suggested that a quarter of it did not come from olives.

The newspaper calculated that every year approximately 100,000 tons of oils and fats of other origins were marketed as olive oil, an oil that some "olive oil" sold by door-to-door salesman was nothing of the sort.

## Guerrillas kill Spanish soldier and policeman

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, July 5

Terrorists shot dead an army lieutenant and a Civil Guard policeman, and seriously wounded another member of the Civil Guard in two attacks in the Basque country today.

In Baracaldo, near Bilbao, Lieutenant Magin Fernandez Ferrer, aged 44, father of two children, was shot in the back shortly before 9 am by two unidentified men as he was opening a newsstand owned by his family near his home.

The ammunition used, 9 mm parabellum, reinforced police suspicions that the assassination was carried out by the military wing of the Basque separatist movement, ETA.

Less than three hours earlier, in Oyarzun, near San Sebastian, gunmen ambushed two police cars, killing Señor Luis Miranda Blanco, aged 28, a member of the paramilitary civil guard, and wounding another civil guard policeman, Señor Jose Peredero, also 28.

The military wing of the ETA, a Marxist-Leninist movement, was suspected of that attack, too.

Señor Alberto Oliart, the minister of defence, was expected in Bilbao this evening from Madrid to pay his last respects to the latest victims of political violence in the north.

Last Thursday two policemen were injured in Bilbao when a bomb in a parked van was detonated by remote control as two police vehicles passed. On the same day an explosion wrecked an electric transformer, temporarily blacking out the town of Llodio near the Basque regional capital of Vitoria.

## France to continue atom sales

From Ian Murray, Paris, July 5

The French Socialist Government expects to continue to sell nuclear equipment for research and other civilian purposes, M. Claude Cheysson, the Foreign Minister, said in an interview in this week's issue of *Le Nouvel Observateur*.

Asked about French policy in the light of the Israeli raid on an Iraqi nuclear reactor, M. Cheysson said a Socialist Government probably never would have signed the contract to supply the Osirak reactor. This was not because it considered the reactor was dangerous or that the controls were insufficient, but because of what might have happened once the controls came to an end.

France would continue to make such sales "but we will multiply the security to be sure that there is no danger of diversion to military use".

On the equally fraught question of arms sales to the Third World, M. Cheysson explained that the new Government had decided to view the subject differently for the short, medium and long terms. In the short term the decision had been taken to honour contracts.

Potential partners for an enlarged coalition are: Tami. This is a pressure group representing North African Jews claiming to be underprivileged. Its terms for

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# Public Service Pensions.

Issued by the PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE

The Paymaster General's Office (PGO) regrets that industrial action by computer staff of two Civil Service unions at the office at Crawley is preventing the general issue of:

- replacement books for weekly paid pensions;
- pensions paid monthly or quarterly direct to bank accounts;
- pension vouchers sent monthly or quarterly direct to pensioners.

Pensioners will be paid the full pension due to them as soon as possible after the end of the industrial action.

## WEEKLY PENSIONS

If you are paid weekly through the Post Office and your expired pension book has not been replaced, take the empty book to your usual Post Office. In most cases the Post Office will be able to make one emergency payment at the old rate each week until your new book arrives. If you are away from your normal address, another Post Office can make emergency payments but only for two weeks. The Post Office can pay only the value of one week's pension at a time. You should apply each week.

If the Post Office cannot make emergency payments, you should seek help as at 2 and 3 below, enclosing your expired book if you write to the PGO.

## MONTHLY & QUARTERLY PENSIONS

If your pension is paid monthly or quarterly and you are in financial difficulty, help will be available in the following ways:

- If your pension is paid into a bank account, you should see your bank manager taking with you your most recent advice of payment. Banks have been advised that this industrial action may cause problems outside the pensioner's control, and your bank manager may be prepared to help. The PGO, however, regrets that it is unable to defray any charges that may arise.

- If you are in serious financial difficulties you should seek advice at your local Social Security Office and, if you are without means, you may claim urgent help by way of supplementary benefit.

- If your bank or the Social Security Office is unable to help and you are likely to suffer hardship as a result of the delay in payment of your pension, you should write to the PGO for an emergency payment.

Pensioners writing should address the letter (no stamp required) to: PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, FREEPOST, CRAWLEY, WEST SUSSEX RH10 1ZA—enclose an unstamped self-addressed envelope marked boldly with the date on which payment is due, and the PENSION REFERENCE.

Every endeavour will be made to issue the payment as soon as possible, but some delay may be unavoidable. Unfortunately it will not be possible to accept telephone requests for emergency payments.

(NOTE: This notice applies only to public service pensions issued from the PGO, Crawley, such as pensions to retired teachers, civil servants, NHS employees, certain retired members of the armed forces and the dependants of each group. It does not apply to National Insurance retirement pensions issued by DSSS.

## Prisoners of conscience



## Czechoslovakia: Peter Uhl

By Caroline Moorehead

Mr Peter Uhl, an engineer, aged 40, is serving a second sentence, in Mirov Prison. His five-year sentence began in October, 1979, when he was charged with preparing statements about people he considered were being persecuted, and circulated them in Czechoslovakia and abroad.

He was a member of the Committee for the Defence of the Unjustly Persecuted and was



## Turkish refugees sent home in error by Greece

From Mario Modiano, Athens, July 5

The Greek Government has been severely embarrassed by local officials on the island of Rhodes, who have sent at least three Turkish political refugees back home.

Major-General Athanasios Papadimitriou, the deputy chief of the gendarmerie, was in the island today on government orders to investigate the circumstances under which the refugees were being taken to Turkey and forcibly returned to Turkey.

The affair was disclosed when Turkish newspapers hailed the Greek action as an example of how other Western European nations should treat escaping Turkish extremists. "Bravo for the Greeks!" the banner headline in one Istanbul daily said.

One refugee, Mr Oktai Dones, had apparently been noticed by Greek fishermen while swimming the Straits of Smyrna island off the Turkish coast. Another, Mr Fehmi Ozal, rowed to the island of Kos and applied for political asylum.

Both were acquitted by a Rhodes court of charges of illegal entry, but the local security authorities surrendered them to passing Turkish ships for repatriation.

Mr Constantine Mitsotakis, the Greek Foreign Minister, who himself fled to Turkey while Greece was under a military dictatorship in the mid-sixties, expressed profound regrets over this "accident" which, he said, had occurred without the Government's knowledge.

The minister said: "The worst is that the local authorities acted on the strength of instructions issued by the Greek junta in 1973 of which we were unaware. The necessary measures have been taken to avoid a repetition. Greece respects the rules of international law."

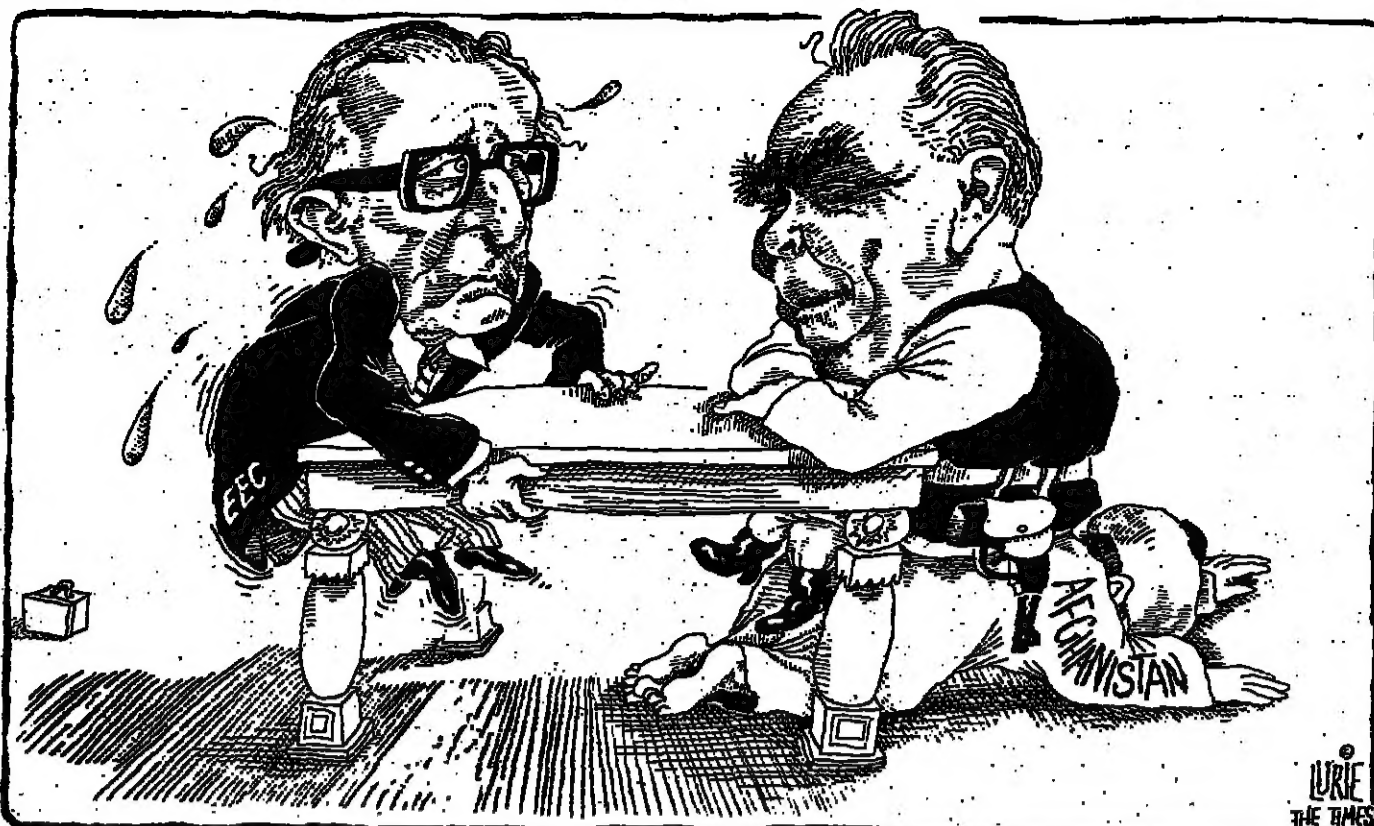
But a third Turk suffered the same fate on Thursday. Mr Yehia Kehrman, editor of a Turkish left-wing trade union journal who used an inflated tyre tube to swim to Kos, was also summarily surrendered to the Turkish Government.

Press reports of a fourth case, again involving security authorities in Rhodes, could not be verified. It appears that under the Greek junta's instructions only Turks had apparently been noticed by Greek fishermen while swimming the Straits of Smyrna island off the Turkish coast. Another, Mr Fehmi Ozal, rowed to the island of Kos and applied for political asylum.

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The minister said: "The



Moscow comfortable, comrade Carrington?

## Guerrillas killed in Iran clash

From Our Own Correspondent, Tehran, July 5

Iranian revolutionary guards clashed with supporters of a leftist Muslim guerrilla group hiding in a central Tehran apartment early today, and the state radio reported three dead.

The radio said the apartment had been a hide-out of the Mujahideen-e-Khalq (People's Crusaders) group and that the three dead were supporters of the group. Two of them were thought to have been killed by the explosion of one of their own hand grenades, it added.

Another 15 executions took place throughout Iran in recent days, including seven supporters of the anti-government Mujahideen.

The others were six drug traffickers, a woman charged with adultery and a man convicted of taking part in an illegal demonstration in Mashhad, eastern Iran, and of carrying knives and chains to confront police.

The state radio said another Mujahideen supporter had been shot by revolutionary guards near the Caspian coast yesterday after failing to heed a stop warning.

More than 100 people, mostly leftists but including drug dealers and others, have gone before firing squads in Iran in the past two weeks as part of a drive against underground groups.

The Majlis (Parliament) today approved a new Iranian Foreign Minister to fill a vacancy which has existed since the formation of the present government 11 months ago.

He is Mr Husein Mousavi Khamenei, at present publisher and editor-in-chief of the Islamic Republic newspaper. He has long been proposed by Mr Muhammad Ali Rajai, the Prime Minister, but his appointment, and that of other proposed candidates, had been blocked by former President Bani-Sadr.

Mr Mousavi, aged 40 and a trained architect, is a member of the Islamic Revolutionary Council which ran the Islamic Republic for about one year after the revolution.

The Islamic Republic today quashed a public prosecutor's office as warning taxi drivers they would be prosecuted if caught spreading rumours. Tehran's bright orange taxis, which act more like minibuses by carrying up to five passengers, are traditional hotbeds of gossip.

Ayatollah Khomeini called on ordinary citizens last week to watch and report any suspicious conversations or actions to the authorities.

Ankara: Kurdish guerrillas have emerged as an unlikely ally of Mr Bani-Sadr and pose a serious armed threat to Ayatollah Khomeini's regime.

The Kurds, who are the most heavily armed and best trained of the various ethnic groups fighting the Islamic republic, are seeking autonomy. They are reported to be sheltering Mr Bani-Sadr in the mountainous west of Iran, where sovereignty changes between the insurgents and revolutionary guards amid continued fighting.—UPI.

## French broadcasting study leader named

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, July 5

Ms Pierre Moine, a counsel for the State Audit Department, has been chosen to lead the working party which is to study the future of broadcasting in France.

The working party was formed on the nominations of the Ministries of Communication and of Culture and is due to complete its report in August.

Ms Moine, who is 60, is well known for her independent viewpoint. The 12 members of the working party include, among a number of television personalities, Mme Christine Goussier, a film producer who is the sister of Mme Danielle Mitterrand, the president's wife.

In an article in *Le Monde* yesterday, M Georges Fillard, Minister of Communication, said that for many years France had been provided with a "brutal, one-way" news service.

It was both narrow and retrograde and "dispensed by a number of state networks tightly controlled by the authorities under cover of a monopoly and by the voice of a few 'stars' whose status approached more and more that of question masters and less and less that of journalists, to such a point that some of them, those most on view because the symbols of a system of power now rejected by the majority of the French people."

In M Fillard's view journalists now had to assume a much greater responsibility in the treatment of news.

The development of new techniques of communication had begun badly in France because they were limited to industrial needs. The emphasis now had to switch to the needs of the individual.

The project to put the telephone directory into an electronic service available on a small television screen in every home was, he said, of purely industrial and financial inspiration.

As the heirs of Rousseau they should be thinking of using such a system to pipe an electronic encyclopedia into every home.

Journalists on TF1, the main French television channel, have voted to set up a working party to study the organisation of their department. They question the hierarchical way in which the staff is organized and are seeking to establish a different method of control.

## 60,000 join NZ rugby tour protest

Wellington, July 5.—A crowd of 60,000 demonstrators marched through New Zealand cities and towns yesterday in what they describe as a last attempt to prevent a South African rugby tour of the country.

Although the protests were peaceful in most centres, there were some ugly incidents between groups for and against the tour. Police put at 50,000 the number of protesters in Auckland while in Wellington about 17,000 turned out.

The South Island centres saw a much smaller turnout with Christchurch having only 4,000. In Dunedin where there were 2,500 demonstrators a pro-tour supporter was arrested after he drove his car into the marching column. Nobody was hurt.

In the tiny settlement of Elkhart in Taranaki about 20 people were met by a barrage of eggs, flour-bombs and abuse from crowds.

Organizers in main centres said that the next phase of protest would be passive disobedience. Mr Ces Roney, the New Zealand Rugby Union chairman, said this made no difference to the decision to invite the Springboks to New Zealand.—Agence France-Presse.

## Islamic justice

## Man sentenced to die under new sex laws

From Hassan Akhtar, Islamabad, July 5

A man was sentenced to death today in Rawalpindi for committing an unnatural sexual offence on a boy. This is believed to be the first capital sentence to be passed on a charge of rape or sodomy and was imposed under Pakistan's newly enacted Islamic laws.

Two other people were sentenced to life imprisonment for committing the same offence. The accused were also ordered to pay fines of 5,000 rupees (£260) each.

The sentences are subject to endorsement by the Federal Shariat court, an Islamic court of appeal.

In another case the Federal Shariat court upheld a sentence of 14 years jail with hard labour passed in Minawali on a man who criminally assaulted a young girl.

General Zia's martial law regime which wants to enforce the Islamic judicial system, has been sending cases involving sexual and social offences such as drinking for trial in Islamic courts where the punishment for such offences is exceptionally decided and is harsher than under the normal penal code.

General Zia's fifth year of military rule began today, the second day of Ramadan, the Islamic month of fasting, with vigilance squads patrolling main markets and shopping areas to ensure that the martial law order prohibiting eating and drinking in public places or restaurants during the fast hours from dawn to dusk was fully observed.

Apparently the law, which provides for punishment of up to six months jail was widely obeyed and only two people were reported to have been arrested in the capital for smoking or drinking water in public.

There have been no public celebrations to mark the fourth anniversary of General Zia's rule.

Sheikh Rashid, acting chairman of the Pakistan People's Party of Mr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the executed Prime Minister, issued a statement accusing the martial law regime of breaking its promise to hold general elections and of oppressing the Opposition, particularly People's Party workers.

Banks all over the country were closed yesterday to make deductions for the compulsory payment of Zakat, an Islamic charity, on all savings accounts with a minimum credit balance of 2,000 rupees. This was the second annual deduction made by the regime. Zakat is deducted during the month of Ramadan and distributed among destitute people and needy students.

## Italian party dissidents demand new leadership

From John Earle, Rome, July 5

A group of 40 Christian Democratic MPs have demanded the resignation of the party leaders and the convocation of an extraordinary congress to re-found the party of a new basis.

Among the rebels, who issued a declaration at the weekend, are Senator Beniamino Andreatta, the Treasury Minister, Signora Maria Eletta Martini, Deputy Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, and Signor Piero Bassetti, former regional prime minister of Lombardy.

The group, whose supporters come from different factions in the party, said there was in Italy a widespread demand for change, to "overcome the gap between a country still rich in vitality and a political world ever more immobile and incapable of incisive decisions."

The Christian Democratic image had been tarnished by factors such as "infiltrations of Mafia-type leaders" (a reference to the involvement of party members in the P2 affair), the refusal of the party's allies to accept its natural role of leadership (the Prime Minister, for the first time in 35 years, is not a Christian Democrat) and by disappointing results in recent local elections.

"We believe it is time for truth and courage," the statement went on. At the next meeting of the party's national council, expected at the end of this month, "the friends with responsibilities in the directive organs should offer their resignations." The council should then convene "a great national assembly, which will break with the past, mark the beginning of a new phase for the party and fix regulations for the emergence of a new class of leaders."

Signor Mario Segni, a young Sardinian deputy who is one of the signatories, said it was a question not just of changing some people at the top, but of changing the whole system inside the party.

Signor Flaminio Piccoli, the party secretary, has faced "increasing" ferment in recent weeks. Some felt there were too many old names and not enough new blood among the candidates for the new government.

Others thought the response to the P2 affair was inadequate, in accepting from those suspected of membership a declaration on their honour that they were not involved and only undertaking investigations about those unable to make one. The ferment has now come to a head.

Daughter arrested: Signora Maria Grazia Gelli, aged 25, the daughter of Signor Leo Gelli, the fugitive grand master of the P2 lodge, has been arrested at a Rome airport. Police alleged she was trying to smuggle out documents which could prove important in the case.—Reuter.

## PLEA TO MAOISTS IN THE ARMY

Peking, July 5.—General Yang Dezhi, the Chinese chief of Staff, has called on China's armed forces to uphold the leadership of the Communist Party and follow its orders. His remarks, apparently were aimed at diehard Maoists in the ranks.

General Yang, who is visiting Western Europe, made the call in an article to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the party's birth published in the *People's Daily* today.

Some Maoist elements in the armed forces are unhappy about the political and economic reforms being carried out by Mr Deng Xiaoping, the party vice-chairman.

General Yang emphasized that the party's leadership was the three wings of the People's Liberation Army—the Army, Navy and Air Force—was of the utmost importance.

Sections of the People's Liberation Army were strongly influenced by radical Maoist ideology during the Cultural Revolution Reuter.

Leading article, page 13

## Lefever in come-back

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington, July 5

Mr Ernest Lefever is clearly not a man to be discouraged by adverse public opinion or congressional opposition.

Just a month after withdrawing his name as President Reagan's nominee to the State Department's top human rights office, he has come back as a special consultant to Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State.

The new job is not as important as the one he was originally offered, and carries a salary of only about \$4,000 (£2,000) a year. He will advise Mr Haig on terrorism, counter-terrorism and nuclear non-proliferation.

He will also assist the Secretary of State on other matters relating to foreign affairs, a job description which neither mentions nor rules on the possibility of his acting as an adviser on human rights policy.

Mr Lefever had been criticised because of his greater tolerance for human rights abuses in countries allied to the United States.

## Party theorist of 73 leads Vietnam

From David Watts, Singapore, July 5

Vietnam has inaugurated the most profound changes in its government structure since the founding of North Vietnam 36 years ago.

At meetings over the weekend, the National Assembly voted to name Mr Truong Chinh as chairman of the State Council of State, provided for under Vietnam's recently-adopted constitution. The State Council is a collective leadership for the country and replaces the figurehead presidency previously adopted.

Mr Chinh, aged 73, is a Communist Party veteran of long-standing, once considered the party's leading theoretician, though out of favour at one point in the 1950s. He has recently been chairman of the National Assembly.

The new Council of State is the product of the realization since the end of the Vietnam war in 1975, that with the old party and government structure the country would be prone to the same kind of leadership problems and uncertainty that China has recently been undergoing.

The Vietnamese now make great play of the need to spread power throughout the leadership and the elections over the weekend are a reflection of that requirement.

Mr Pham Van Dong, the Prime Minister, has become chairman of the Council of Ministers. It is not clear from the announcements whether he resigns the Prime Minister's job.

Earlier this year Vietnamese officials were saying that Mr Dong would be replaced in that post by a younger man. Though no mention was made, the Prime Minister's post Mr Dong would appear to have the power of that office in his new post.

With Mr Chinh on the 12-member Council of State are four vice-presidents, Mr Nguyen Huu Tho, who was also made chairman of the National

## IN BRIEF

### Reagan aide out of hospital

Washington.—Mr James Brady, the White House Press Secretary, who was severely wounded during the assassination attempt on President Reagan last March, left hospital for the first time since the shooting to appear at an Independence Day party at the White House (Nicholas Ashford writes).

Mr Brady, who underwent surgery three times after being shot in the head, was described as "in a terrific" but he appeared to be partly paralysed.

### Racist Australians

Sydney.—White racism is thriving and being strengthened in parts of Australia, Professor Anwar Barkat, director of the World Council of Churches programme to combat racism, said. The evidence was in the states of Western Australia and Queensland and the Northern Territory where he had examined how the Aborigines were being treated.

### Tortoise freed

Nairobi.—A tortoise suspected of causing the deaths of six people in Kyusini village, in the Machakos district of Kenya's Eastern Province, was sentenced to death but then chained to a tree when no one could be found to execute it. The district officer persuaded them to free it on the promise of an official inquiry into the deaths.

### Western delight

Peking.—Western food is to be made available for Chinese citizens at Peking's International Club, which usually only serves foreigners. The club said it had decided to "respond to the desires of the masses" by organizing banquets for Chinese who asked for this service.

### Vatican ignored

Peking.—China's independent Catholic Church has elected bishops to head the vacant dioceses of Nanking and Suzhou. Since 1957 the Chinese church has consecrated its own bishops and priests without reference to the Vatican.

### Prison boom

Johannesburg.—South Africa has one of the world's highest percentage prison populations, according to figures compiled by the Crime Prevention Institute. The *Star* newspaper said 440 out of every 10,000 inhabitants were in prison in South Africa.

### 4-star garbage

Los Angeles.—A Californian filling station has begun selling fuel fermented from organic matter. The fuel, methanol, is "ecological" and made from leaves, grain or rubbish.

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Athletics

# British Stock raised to new heights

By Norman Fox

Helsinki, July 5. The British team here for the men's European Cup athletics semi-final in the 30 metres hurdles race, led by the veteran hurdler, had a good start, but the British team was not able to maintain its lead and finished in second place, behind the Soviet Union.

While their three Olympic gold medal winners, Steve Overt, Sebastian Coe and Allan Wells all gathered the victories that had been considered formalities, the most pleasing efforts came from those who had been expected to be the favourites to win the race. They were the Russians, who won the race in 15.5 seconds, and the Soviet Union, who won the race in 15.5 seconds.

Britain began the day remarkably well placed and maintained their position despite Finland's recovery from a poor start. They had achieved an unexpected victory yesterday by finishing as runners-up, five points ahead of the Russians. Commanding victories by Wells (100m) and Overt (1,500m) were eye-catching but the team effort was exceptional.

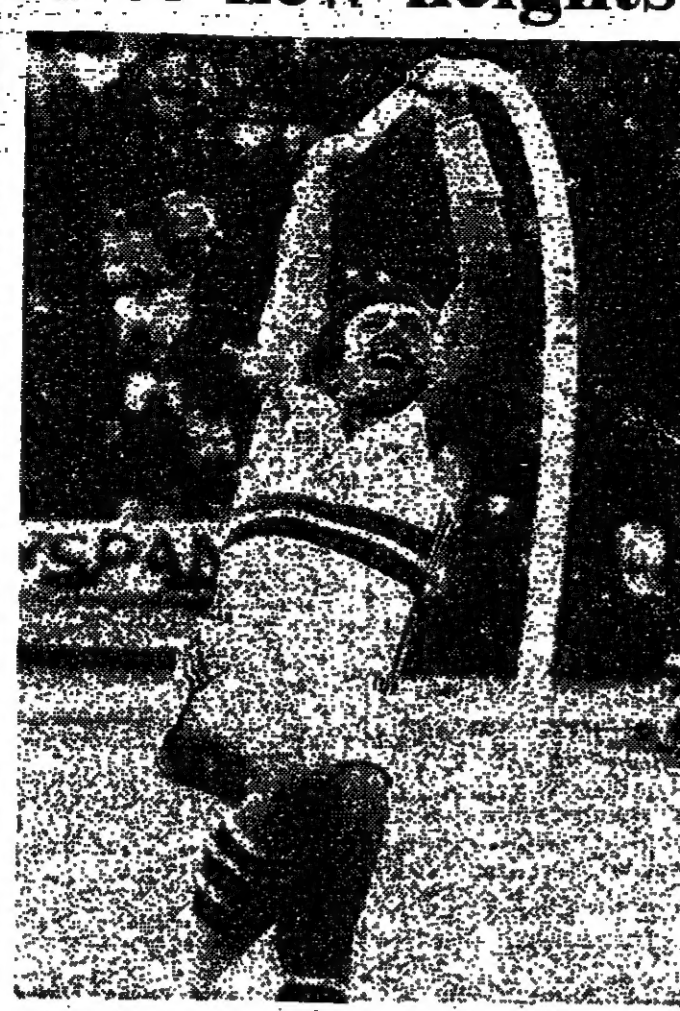
In all but one of the first day's events British athletes finished in the top three and perhaps the outstanding contribution was by Roy Mitchell, who won the long jump, David Ordley, third in the javelin but ahead of Dmitri Kula, the Russian Olympic champion, and the 4 x 100m relay team of Green, Wells, McFarlane and McMaster who also beat the Russians, including three of the winners from Moscow.

After Coe, Wells, Barry Smith and, most surprisingly, Keith Stock in the 400m race today, the 4 x 400m team supplied the final touch of supremacy by beating the Russians. For perspective, however, it must be said that the Russians, who have a match against the United States next weekend, may have been holding their fire in some events but that should not detract from the British team's performance.

Of course the superior victory belonged to Coe, running his first race for a month and looking as fit as ever. He dismissed the challenge with an amazing surge of smooth acceleration over the last quarter of the race, having concerned himself in the earlier part of the race by keeping his eye on the Russian rival, Nikolai Kirov, in tow.

Because of the slow early pace, Kirov and the Fin, Harkonen, were able to close the race and were close to leave them as if they had no right to be on the same track. In the space of 30 metres, the British team had opened a gap of 10 metres and though it took time to close it, the British team was not able to maintain its lead and finished in second place, behind the Soviet Union.

Not all of Britain's athletes ended the day with quite such a promising start. After several promising early seasons, Mark Holton's progress was curtailed when he pulled a groin muscle as he crossed the second line in the 100m hurdles. But even he had good news later when the damage was diagnosed as less than serious and he should be back in the team for the start of the Saturday's results.



Feeling the bends: Stock jumps to a record high.

400m hurdles: 1. V. Arkhipov (USSR) 1:05.2; 2. G. Oakes (GB) 1:05.5; 3. A. Kozlov (USSR) 1:06.0.

800m hurdles: 1. V. Arkhipov (USSR) 2:17.3; 2. G. Oakes (GB) 2:17.5; 3. A. Kozlov (USSR) 2:18.0.

1,500m hurdles: 1. V. Arkhipov (USSR) 4:15.0; 2. G. Oakes (GB) 4:15.5; 3. A. Kozlov (USSR) 4:16.0.

Yesterday's 110m hurdles: 1. A. Bregman (USSR) 1:57.7; 2. M. Holton (GB) 1:58.0; 3. J. Smith (GB) 1:58.5.

400m hurdles: 1. V. Arkhipov (USSR) 1:05.2; 2. G. Oakes (GB) 1:05.5; 3. A. Kozlov (USSR) 1:06.0.

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WARSAW: Europe Cup men's semi-final. 100m: 1. V. Arkhipov (USSR) 10.5; 2. G. Oakes (GB) 10.8; 3. A. Kozlov (USSR) 11.0.

200m: 1. V. Arkhipov (USSR) 21.5; 2. G. Oakes (GB) 21.8; 3. A. Kozlov (USSR) 22.0.

400m: 1. V. Arkhipov (USSR) 45.5; 2. G. Oakes (GB) 46.0; 3. A. Kozlov (USSR) 46.5.

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2,000m: 1. V. Arkhipov (USSR) 5:45.0; 2. G. Oakes (GB) 5:45.5; 3. A. Kozlov (USSR) 5:46.0.

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7,000m: 1. V. Arkhipov (USSR) 21:15.0; 2. G. Oakes (GB) 21:15.5; 3. A. Kozlov (USSR) 21:16.0.

8,000m: 1. V. Arkhipov (USSR) 24:15.0; 2. G. Oakes (GB) 24:15.5; 3. A. Kozlov (USSR) 24:16.0.

# An English collapse today or an Australian tangle tomorrow?

By John Woodcock

Cricket Correspondent

Although they enjoyed a wondrously close 35 minutes before the first day's play, the English team were not able to maintain their lead and finished in second place, behind the Australian team.

Wood was very much caught by Taylor off the inside edge; Dyson went to a nice catch by Gower at second slip; Yallop played on to Dilley, and off the fifth ball Chappell was caught by Taylor.

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# Essex and Derby keep up the pressure

Essex maintained their John Player League challenge with a comfortable win by 103 runs over Warwickshire at Edgbaston. Warwickshire's limited attack, lacking Bob Willis, kept a tight rein on the batsmen in the early stages.

Brian Hardy bloomed heavily before falling leg to Perryman for 41, and then Fletcher (2) was caught off Ferreira, Essex were only 65 for three off 20 overs. Philip (26) and McEwen put on 57 in nine overs before Pont joined the South African, to make 124 for 11 overs. Warwickshire then lost their last eight wickets for 74, and were all out for 135 after 13.3 overs. Pont completed a fine afternoon with the best of a fine bowling figures of four for 22.

Essex's New Zealand opening Test batsman John Wright, hit an unbeaten 87, his best in the Test, but he was not able to make much of his side's victory over Warwickshire which maintained their place near the top of the table. Derbyshire were set a target of 124 for 11 overs. Warwickshire then lost their last eight wickets for 74, and were all out for 135 after 13.3 overs. Pont completed a fine afternoon with the best of a fine bowling figures of four for 22.

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# Mendis reinforces Sussex position

By Peter Marston

HOVE: Sussex (4 pts) beat Gloucestershire

A splendid innings by Mendis, who made 125 not out, secured the Sussex victory over Gloucestershire at Hove. Mendis, who made 125 not out, secured the Sussex victory over Gloucestershire at Hove.

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# Britain run away with it from the start

By Iain Mackenzie

Britain gained their expected easy win in the women's Europa Cup semi-final at Meadowbank at Edinburgh yesterday, finishing 26 points ahead of Bulgaria to go through to the final in Zagreb next month.

Not until well after the meeting was over did Bulgaria know for certain that they will also be competing in Yugoslavia, for their place depended on the outcome of a protest concerning the first two places in the 100 metres. A jury finally decided that the original result should stand, to the disappointment of the Bulgarians, who could yet qualify should they win the 500m final in Italy.

In the controversial race, Roy Goddard's time of 11.35sec was the fastest by a British girl in the United Kingdom this season. The two girls who beat her produced the only decent heat of the afternoon, although originally Miss Helina Lallorina of Finland was credited with an outright win of 11.28 with Miss Ella of the Netherlands in second place on 11.29. Then an amended result was announced with both girls being given the same time.

In mixed weather (there was sunshine, rain, a high wind and at times complete calm) only one record was broken. Meg Ritchie's 53.76 metres throw to win the discus is a Scottish native record. Britain won ten of the 15 events, seven on the first day and three in the field, long jump and javelin; and in the 400 metres hurdles, 400 metres, 4 x 100 metres relay, 1,500 metres, 200 metres, 3,000 metres and 4 x 400 metres relay. The only one of the 15 events where the British failed to finish in the first three was the 1,500 metres, where they finished fourth.

It was a disappointingly one-sided contest for the unusually large crowd. With Britain in the lead from the start and clearly going to win the match, most of the excitement was reserved for the 1,500 metres, where the Dutch held the number two spot for most of the afternoon but allowed the Bulgarians to slip past with three events to go. Neither a thrilling 4 x 400 relay nor a Dutch came in behind the United Kingdom but a foot race of Bulgaria, was enough to help them regain their position and nor did their protest.

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2,000m: 1. V. Arkhipov (USSR) 5:45.0; 2. G. Oakes (GB) 5:45.5; 3. A. Kozlov (USSR) 5:46.0.

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10,000m: 1. V. Arkhipov (USSR) 30:15.0; 2. G. Oakes (GB) 30:15.5; 3. A. Kozlov (USSR) 30:16.0.

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# Europa Cup

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# Performance of Rice equals great batsmen

By Peter Marston

Clive Rice, the Nottinghamshire captain, equalled some of the greatest outstanding batting performances when he scored 105 not out in his side's total of 143 against Hampshire at Bourne on Saturday.

Rice hit a six, a five and 16 fours in his first century of the summer. He scored 72 off 110 balls, including 17 fours and 16 fives, while Marshall took four for 32. Hampshire made 146 for four in 35 overs.

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# Warwick v Essex

By Peter Marston

WARWICK: Warwickshire (4 pts) beat Essex (0 pts) by 103 runs.



## Motor racing

## Unexpected boost for Prost's turbo

From John Blunsdon  
Dijon, July 5

Alain Prost won the French Grand Prix here this afternoon to the delight of Renault, but both had to agree that they had more than a little assistance from the weather. A violent rainstorm brought out the red flag to halt the race after 58 of the scheduled 80 laps, with Nelson Piquet and his Brabham heading the field, as they had done from the first corner.

Under the new Concordat Agreement, if a race has run less than three-quarters of its full distance when it is halted, a second race must be run over the remaining laps. Renault were able to exploit the situation to the full with their powerful turbo-charged cars, for Prost had been less than seven seconds behind the leader when the original race was halted, despite his loss of fourth gear.

For the restart his team fitted super-soft tyres and the turbo boost and even laid paper over the Renaults would line up on the grid to take up remaining moisture from the rapidly drying track. This time Prost, as well as his team partner Arnoux, who had made a terrible start from pole position in the original race, made excellent getaways, whereas it was Piquet's turn to suffer from excess wheel spin and he was overwhelmed in the first few yards of the race.

The running order at the end of 58 laps had been Piquet, Prost, Watson, Reutemann and Arnoux with Rebaque, Latife, de Cesaris and Pironi leading the remainder. All a lap behind. The finishing



Turning on the turbo power: Prost and his Renault run away with the French Grand Prix after a boost from the weather.

order from the second part of the race was Prost, Watson, Arnoux, Pironi, Jones, Mansell and de Angelis. Computing the aggregate times of all the drivers gave a final finishing order of Prost, Watson, Piquet, Arnoux, Pironi, and de Angelis at the head of the 17 runners.

Inevitably the stoppage assisted some drivers but ruined the expectations of others. Reutemann, who was involved in an incident with Rebaque on the first lap of the second race, dropped steadily behind with an ill-handling car and eventually was reduced to a cruise with a badly misfiring engine.

Jones, on the other hand, was in good shape but he was not able to make three steps in the first part.

The original race had been surprisingly widely spread out with

all but the first five being at least a lap behind by the forty-seventh lap. This was due in part to Villeneuve's Ferrari, which until its engine died into second gear on lap 42, had been leading the field for sixth place but had been slow through the corners although fast enough on the straight to maintain its place.

The surprise was the impressive competitiveness of the Renaults. Watson was in top form all week and thoroughly deserved his aggregate second place, but the calibre of the new cars was underlined further by the relatively fastest in practice and running competitively in the top 10 for the second race.

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race was resumed for the final 22 laps. Mansell was one of the several drivers hoping that the track would remain wet for the second race as this would have helped his Lotus considerably; it had been underestimating the weather, and in the dry it was not so easy and although he lost his team mate de Angelis across the line in the second race he was destined to finish just out of the points.

There is little doubt that Piquet was in total command before the rain—he had quickly built up a lead of 12 seconds in the first 10 laps and thereafter was patting himself confidently to conserve his lead.

Alain Prost's case this was not one of his good days, and no one will sympathise with him more than the former jockey, Geoff Lewis, who experienced similar difficulties in 1969 when he was trying to ride a waiting race on Park Top. At Sandown, more than most courses for some reason, every time a horse is sent to the post, there is a crowd of spectators.

Confidence in Master Willie's ability to win was kindled by the knowledge that his jockey was one of the best in the country.

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## Swimming

## The next few races could prove crucial for Miss Brownsdon

From Athol Still  
Kiev, July 5

After three days of often unequal but never uninteresting competition, the Soviet Union only overcame a much under-strength British swimming team by the crushing margin of 212 points to 132.

Yesterday's results were particularly disappointing from the British viewpoint, not only because of our solitary victory in the women's 200 metres butterfly, but more so because of the collapse of Suzanne Brownsdon in the 100 metres breaststroke.

For the first time since she joined the senior national squad a year ago, Miss Brownsdon failed to produce what could have been reasonably expected of her on the evidence of her brilliant winning performance over 200 metres on Friday, when she set a new senior Commonwealth record of 2min 34.43sec and moved to second place in the world rankings.

On that occasion she led through the first 100 metres in 1min 13.5sec and still had enough aggression left to drive herself to victory as a reaction to being headed by Aleksandra Buzdineva a few metres from the finish. Yesterday she could manage only 1min 13.3sec for the individual 100 metres and still had to wait until the final 25 metres to hold off the fast-finishing Buzdineva, who won in 1:12.46sec.

The explanation could lie in the fact that Miss Brownsdon's achievements to date have been a succession of delicious surprises, when at one moment she seemed to be her, and her own attitude was still therefore refreshingly innocent. Perhaps this weekend the reality of her own talent has finally dawned on her, bringing with it the weight of public and personal expectation. Her next

few races will be crucial to the fullest development of her potential.

The British camp was well pleased with its total of six victories and some 16 personal best performances, but the Russian chief coach, Sergei Vaiskovski, was less happy about the strength of the British squad. He accepted the circumstances which rendered about 20 of our leading swimmers not available for the match, nevertheless he now intends to send only a Ukrainian team to Blackpool—the return match next year. He added ominously, that a full-100 metres breaststroke.

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## Racing

## Swinburn could lose a Diamond

By Michael Phillips  
Racing Correspondent

Master Willie was a thoroughly worthy winner of the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park on Saturday, but sadly his victory, gained in the most admirable manner, was almost forgotten in the wake of a stewards' inquiry. It soon became clear that the stewards had failed to take account of the fact that the horse had been ridden by a jockey who was not the one named in the race card.

At Royal Ascot he had been deemed guilty of careless riding in the King Edward VII Stakes and his punishment was a suspension lasting six days which cost him that lucrative ride on Sheragar in the Irish Derby. However, he returned to the track on Friday, and 24 hours later he was in hot water yet again. After he had finished second on Hard Fought, the stewards immediately announced an inquiry during which they disqualified Hard Fought for interfering with the third horse, and the stewards reported Swinburn to the stewards of the Jockey Club for riding recklessly.

Swinburn will not know the severity of his punishment until the disciplinary stewards hear his case. When and where they will meet has still to be decided, but it is already clear that the identity of the man who will ride Sheragar in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot later this month is now

very much in the melting pot. Having won the Irish Derby on his last ride, Piggott would obviously be the logical alternative to Swinburn to be under-going another suspension, always assuming that the disciplinary stewards take an equally dim view of his riding as their counterparts did at Sandown. However, it is not quite as simple as that, for Swinburn has been a regular winner of his riding as their counterparts did at Sandown. However, it is not quite as simple as that, for Swinburn has been a regular winner of his riding as their counterparts did at Sandown.

Only those directly involved were permitted to see the camera-pair film taken from head-on on Saturday, because the case is now a sub-judice. However, the fact that the stewards did not return to the track on Friday, and 24 hours later he was in hot water yet again. After he had finished second on Hard Fought, the stewards immediately announced an inquiry during which they disqualified Hard Fought for interfering with the third horse, and the stewards reported Swinburn to the stewards of the Jockey Club for riding recklessly.

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the ups and downs of life philosophically, and he will in my opinion be the champion jockey one day. But he is still only 19, and inevitably he will make mistakes.

His predicament, not to mention the pattern of the race, was easy to predict. Philip Waldron and Master Willie had to force the issue from the word go, for they were to avoid playing into the hands of those who had proved themselves over shorter distances. So, with Swinburn committed to bidding his time on Hard Fought, the question was would he have a trouble-free run?

In Swinburn's case this was not one of his good days, and no one will sympathise with him more than the former jockey, Geoff Lewis, who experienced similar difficulties in 1969 when he was trying to ride a waiting race on Park Top. At Sandown, more than most courses for some reason, every time a horse is sent to the post, there is a crowd of spectators.

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Rivals: eclipsed: Master Willie and Waldron return in triumph.

Sheragar and company at Ascot has all the makings of being the race of the year. In turn, Master Willie responded magnificently to every call, and his record this season is a tribute both to himself and to his jockey.

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In his last desperate hours the Shah ordered that no one — even the Empress — should be admitted without being searched

# The Shah goes — and the Ayatollah comes home

The upheaval that drove the Shah from his throne and installed an Islamic government dominated by his arch-enemy the Ayatollah Khomeini remains as little understood in the West as it was unexpected.

The distinguished Egyptian writer and editor Mohamed Heikal is outstandingly equipped to be its interpreter, combining understanding of the Moslem world with a Western perspective. His full account, *The Return of the Ayatollah*, from which these exclusive extracts are taken, is to be published by André Deutsch at £9.95 on November 12.



One of Mohamed Heikal's first foreign assignments was to cover the Iranian oil crisis of 1950-1. It was then that he first met the Shah. His first book, published in 1951, was called *Iran on a Volcano*, and in the 30 years since he has followed events there with particular interest. In 1975 he was invited to Tehran by the Shah and had long conversations with him and his ministers, and with his opponents. Three years later he came to know Khomeini in Paris, an acquaintance renewed — as these extracts will show — after the Revolution. Heikal begins with the events that led to the fall of the Shah, in the autumn of 1978...



A tumultuous welcome for the Ayatollah.



A sad farewell for the Shah.

The Israelis were the first to start ringing the alarm bells. Hardly anybody had more to lose than they by the collapse of the Shah's regime. He was an ally of long standing and shared interests, an invaluable partner in the exchange of intelligence and in trade, now running at about \$400 million a year.

The Shah's Iran was also a considerable purchaser of Israeli arms; even at a time when the Shah was busy coordinating oil policy with his OPEC partners, he was placing an order in Israel for small arms worth \$600 million. Khomeini, on the other hand, had already established close relations with the Palestinians, some of whom were serving in his bodyguard, while others were helping to smuggle arms into Iran for use by the Mujahiddin Khalk, and even for the Fedayin Khalk (both left-wing militant groups).

The Israeli mission in Tehran, headed by the former Mossad (Israeli security service) official Uri Lubrani, was called a "Liaison Office", not an embassy, but it was more of a fortress than anything else. It was protected by barricades and steel doors, and there was an emergency escape route provided by an iron staircase which led to the roof and then across to an adjacent building which offered a descent into another street. The Israelis reported their apprehensions over what was going on, but when this was relayed to the Shah via General Afshar he sent the secret police, that they were to stop spreading alarmist rumours.

It is now known that four principal courses of action were under consideration by those in and around government. The first was that the Shah should make a genuine effort to liberalize the regime. The second was to hit hard and to crush the incipient revolution by force. It was generally assumed, however, that it was too late for any move towards liberalization to be credible or successful, and by now army discipline was so suspect that coercion would be at best extremely hazardous.

So a third course, which had many supporters, was that the Shah should take a long vacation, handing over to a regency council headed by the Empress Farah. If conditions improved, the Shah would be able to resume his duties; if they did not, the Empress would continue to rule until the Crown Prince came of age.

This solution was thought to be the one preferred by the Israelis, and by the Empress, who felt that the Shah's family (mother, sisters, brothers), with whom she had never been on good terms, were giving him bad and possibly fatal advice. It fitted in with her overriding concern to preserve the throne for her son. This solution was also favoured by the influential head of the Pahlavi Foundation, Jafar Sherif Emami; he calculated that he would probably be prime minister if such a regency were formed, which would enable him to play the role of *emine grise* behind the throne.

A fourth solution, which appealed to some CIA elements, was for a military coup, rather on the lines of Ayub Khan's in neighbouring Pakistan. If the people wanted a republic, ran this argument, let them have it — the Shah would go into exile, a good Moslem gen-

eral would be made president, and the ground would be cut from beneath the feet of the revolutionaries.

The CIA was formulating its own policy, which often differed from that of the State Department. The Pentagon was also involved, because the American defence chiefs looked on Iran as one of their principal garrison outposts, as well as being of course a lavish purchaser of American arms. So the American Military Mission assumed an importance equal to that of the Embassy or the CIA.

In this connexion it is interesting to note that the Congressional Committee set up to supervise intelligence activities should have released, after the Shah had gone into exile, a report from the mission dated September 23, 1978, which expressed the opinion that the Shah would face no serious danger for at least 10 years because nothing would challenge the basis of his authority, which was the army.

So the Americans were speaking with several voices. The Empress was uncertain what the Americans wanted, but she felt that they were not keen on her project for a regency. Some time around the beginning of August she was persuaded by Emami that the situation was so serious that it was her duty to try to awake the Shah to realities. They were not seeing much of each other in those days, the Shah keeping to his own wing of the Palace, but she went to visit him, primed with information about the demonstrations supplied by her family and friends. He brushed her pleas aside, assuring her that he had his own private sources of information and that her relatives were being deceived. But she insisted, and begged him to check.

## Shouting in the streets

Reluctantly, the Shah agreed, but looking around him he found there was nobody he could trust absolutely except his old valet. So this man was sent into the town to see what was going on. He made his reconnaissance and brought back his report: "Your Majesty, there are some people in the streets shouting, it is true, but they are obviously all communists who have been paid by somebody to demonstrate."

The Shah went to Farah and told her that he now had his first-hand report, which showed that her apprehensions were greatly exaggerated. She burst into tears and left the room.

All the same, the Shah must have been to some extent shaken, because the next day he summoned his personal pilot and went alone with him on a helicopter journey over the capital. The streets were full of demonstrators. "Are all those people demonstrating against me?" he asked his pilot, incredulously.

The pilot refused to answer, but his silence was sufficient. The Shah returned to the Palace completely shattered. He began to think that there was nobody left he could trust.

This journey had a bizarre sequel the same night. The Shah went to his private suite, summoned the Royal Guard who were always in attendance, and gave them strict instructions that nobody was to be allowed in without first being searched. One of the officers later described what hap-

pened next to Bazargan (the first Prime Minister after the Revolution), who was curious to find out everything he could about the last days of the Shah.

According to this officer, the Shah repeated with significant emphasis: "You understand, nobody is to be allowed in without being searched." The officer, whose thoughts immediately turned to the one person most likely to appear, repeated "Nobody?" "Yes," said the Shah. "Nobody; not even the Empress."

Guessing something of what the Shah must be feeling after his helicopter journey, the Empress decided at about 8 o'clock to go to see him, if possible, to comfort him. She was wearing a cloak over her nightgown, but found to her great surprise that the doors leading to the Shah's suite were locked, with an officer standing guard in front of them.

The officer, with tears in his eyes, explained that the Shah had given the strictest instructions that she was not to be allowed in without being searched. She indignantly refused to be searched, and went back to her own quarters.

However, after a while she changed her mind and went back. "Go ahead, search me," she told the guard. She was weeping, and the guard, equally moved, could not bring himself to touch her. "Go inside", he told her, unlock-

ing the door. She went in. What happened after that is not known.

During that summer and autumn unrest grew in Iran, with strikes and demonstrations. The Shah promised a series of democratic reforms, including the holding of new elections. The Ayatollah Khomeini moved from exile in Iraq to Paris, and gathered around him an entourage devoted to the cause of Islamic revolution. On Iran's northern border the Soviet Union was watching these events with a mixture of interest and puzzlement.

The first official Russian comment on the crisis came on November 19 when Pravda reported a warning by Brezhnev that any interference by the United States, "especially military interference", in the internal affairs of Iran "would be regarded by the Soviet Union as affecting the interests of its security".

Moscow's previous silence reflected the Russian leaders' continuing difficulty in working out a policy towards their southern neighbour which would be consistent both with communist ideology and with traditional requirements of Russian security in Asia.

They had, it seemed, achieved a breakthrough in the middle and late 1950s when, with the Egyptian arms deal, the revolution in Iraq and the collapse of the

Baghdad Pact, they leapfrogged the "northern tier" of states aligned with the West — Turkey, Iran, Pakistan.

But with the Arabs' defeat in 1967, and later with Sadat's anti-Soviet stance, they began to look with renewed interest at the "northern tier". Turkey and Pakistan ceased to be bastions of pro-western stability. Afghanistan moved leftwards, new Soviet outposts to the south emerged in Aden and Ethiopia. And now there appeared to be promising symptoms in Iran.

But symptoms of what? To begin with, Moscow assumed that opposition to the Shah was along the classic lines of bourgeois revolutions — liberals demanding an end to autocracy and the restoration of the 1906 constitution. But by the beginning of 1978 it became clear that this simple interpretation would not do.

I recall one high-ranking Soviet official saying to me: "In the Middle East revolution always seems to come from the most unexpected quarters. The Egyptian revolution of 1952 came from the army, and as armies are there to protect the status quo you don't expect them to be the seedbeds of revolution. And then the Iranian revolution emerged from religion, and Marxists have to assume that religion is by its nature reactionary."

Moscow was obliged to believe that sooner or later the religious trappings of the Iranian revolution would be dispensed with and a proper secular leadership would emerge. So it continued its traditional support for the Tudeh Party.

Then one day in late summer a most curious incident occurred. The Soviet Ambassador in Tehran, Vladimir Vinogradov, received a message that the Shah would like to see him. The Shah had tried to keep on good terms with the Soviets, supplying them with gas and oil and returning any defectors who sought asylum in Iran to their fate.

His personal relations with Vinogradov had always been cordial; he had enjoyed the chance of an occasional informal discussion with him when he would let off steam about the Americans or chide Vinogradov about the so-called testament of Peter the Great, with its advice that Russia must expand southwards to the Gulf (a document which Vinogradov told him was a forgery concocted by the eighteenth-century transvestite French diplomat, the Chevalier d'Éon). But this time more serious matters were to be discussed.

Almost at once the Shah asked Vinogradov a direct question: "What do you think of what is happening?" Somewhat taken aback, Vinogradov answered: "Sir, I think your majesty knows better than I do."

"But I want to hear your analysis," said the Shah. "Sir, I am sorry, but my analysis would have to be a Marxist analysis, and this might not please you."

"I want to hear your Marxist analysis," said the Shah. "I don't mind hearing it." So Vinogradov, as tactfully as he could, began to talk about the class struggle in Iran, about the poor who were disappointed in their expectations of better things, the petite bourgeoisie, and the higher bourgeoisie who resented the foreign multi-nationals and being deprived of any share in government. He did not, however, say anything about corruption or the charges that the Shah was

acting as an agent for the United States.

The Shah remained intent for a while, and then fired a question at Vinogradov which he was not prepared for: "What would you do in my place?"

Vinogradov felt obliged to answer: "Sir, I was never a shah in my life, I am afraid I cannot be of any help to you." But he did assure the Shah that the Soviet Union had no quarrel with him and would try to help Iran as much as it could.

He pointed out that as far as contracts were concerned, the Soviets had been content with the leftovers of the West — things like iron and steel mills, power stations and railways, all of which needed a lot of hard work and yielded small profits. He quoted a Russian proverb to the effect that a strong neighbour is a security against trouble because he will be able to keep out intruders.

## How the exile ended

Vinogradov thought that the Americans were using the Shah against the Soviet Union, and that though the Shah sometimes tried to rebel against their tutelage, in the end he had to obey. He felt that in his heart the Shah thought the Americans despised him and that he tried to pick quarrels with them on minor issues as a way of releasing his frustrations and complexes.

American policy on Iran was now in disarray, with Washington refusing to accept the advice of its Ambassador, William Sullivan, that the Iranian army would disintegrate if Khomeini returned. In January 1979, the Shah left Iran for a "holiday", leaving the government in the hands of Shapour Bakhtiar, the Prime Minister. In February, with serious rioting in Tehran and Tabriz, and army units in a state of mutiny, Ayatollah Khomeini left Paris to return home after 14 years' exile.

Khomeini boarded the Air France jet on the evening of February 1 and went straight to the upper section, where he performed his ritual ablutions (*wudu*), said the prayers for those facing death, ate a little yoghurt, spread his *doshak* on the floor, and went to sleep. In the main section of the plane was his entourage (he had forbidden his wife or any of his supporters' wives to make the journey), as well as a large contingent of journalists, about a hundred people in all.

There was a good deal of nervousness. "Are they going to fire at us?" the crew wanted to know. Nobody could be sure. Alone in his part of the aeroplane the Ayatollah

slept till 5 o'clock, when he again performed the *wudu*, repeated the dawn prayers and the prayers of those who expect to die, and ate a little more yoghurt. As the plane neared Tehran, one of the returning exiles, who had been unable to sleep all night, went up to Khomeini and drew his attention to the view through the window over the city which he had not seen for nearly fourteen years.

In the capital it was an occasion of unbridled religious rejoicing, for which there has probably been no parallel in the modern world. If the Hidden Imam had in truth reappeared after eleven hundred years, the fervour could hardly have been greater.

People were shouting "The soul of Hussein is coming back!", "The doors of Paradise have been opened again!", "Now is the hour of martyrdom!" and similar cries of ecstasy — though, as the Ayatollah Shariatmadari sardonically remarked, nobody had ever expected the Hidden Imam to return in a jumbo jet. When this comment was reported to Khomeini he was not amused.

Seeing the whole population of the capital in such a ferment, the government and army announced that they could not be responsible for the Imam's reception or for his security, perhaps calculating that, surrounded by a mob of millions, a frail old man of eighty stood little chance of survival, an outcome which would not have been wholly unwelcome to them — better he should be killed by his supporters' love than by the army's tanks.

But the local Komitays (activists) took over and acted as guards around Khomeini, and the people showed a surprising discipline. However, the streets were so crowded that there was no hope of Khomeini's being able to make his way through them, so it was decided that he should continue his journey by helicopter. Although there had been a mutiny at the air force base a helicopter and crew were produced and Khomeini flew low over the heads of his wildly cheering supporters to the Hussein-iyeh School, whence he was to stay.

As a last resort Bakhtiar proclaimed a curfew. When he heard this Khomeini took a piece of paper and wrote on it "With the help of God, defy the curfew!" The paper was taken to the television station, and before it was occupied by some remnants of the army a picture of the piece of paper was shown on the television screens. The people poured out.

It was the last day before the Islamic Revolution finally took over. © 1981 Mohamed Heikal

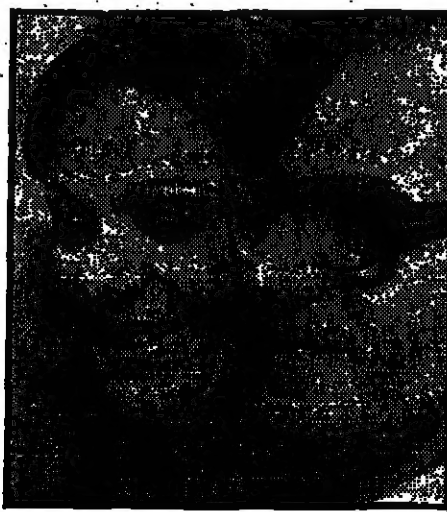
## The pride of Empress Farah

Many people, including court officials and even generals, came to feel they had a better chance of getting their point of view listened to if they spoke to the Empress Farah than if they made a direct approach to the Shah. The Shah himself became almost completely unresponsive.

There were many forms of silence in this complex and moody man — the silence of the inscrutable autocrat, who would listen but would only speak to give orders; the silence of the melancholy father of his people, who viewed the world and its follies with an eye clear of illusion; and finally the silence of frustration, of a man trapped and bewildered. He spent hours staring out of the window of his

office, and answered those who spoke to him with grunts rather than with words.

The Empress, on the other hand, became even more preoccupied than the Shah with the need to keep the throne for her son, the Crown Prince. She was a proud and intelligent woman. Sometimes, angered by her husband's continuing random infidelities, she contemplated leaving him, as she did again during their Mexico exile. But she knew well that her marriage had never been intended as a love match. As she once said in a moment of bitterness: "I was only valuable to them because I got pregnant. I was a good cow." But her pride kept her loyal.



Tomorrow:  
With the students inside the  
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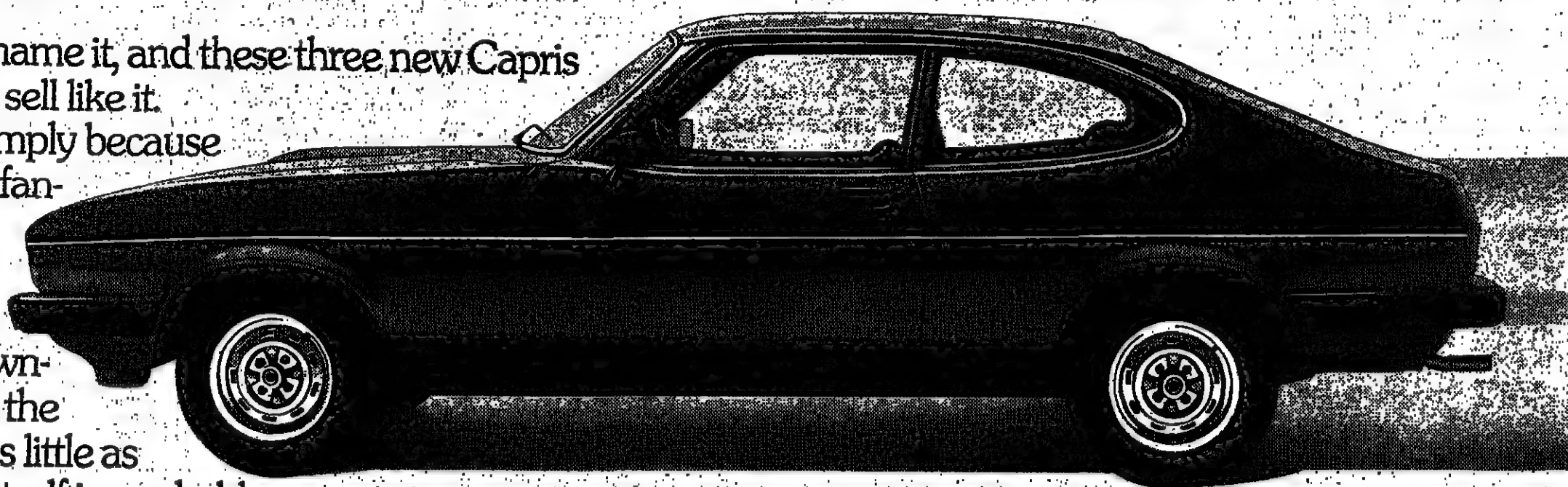
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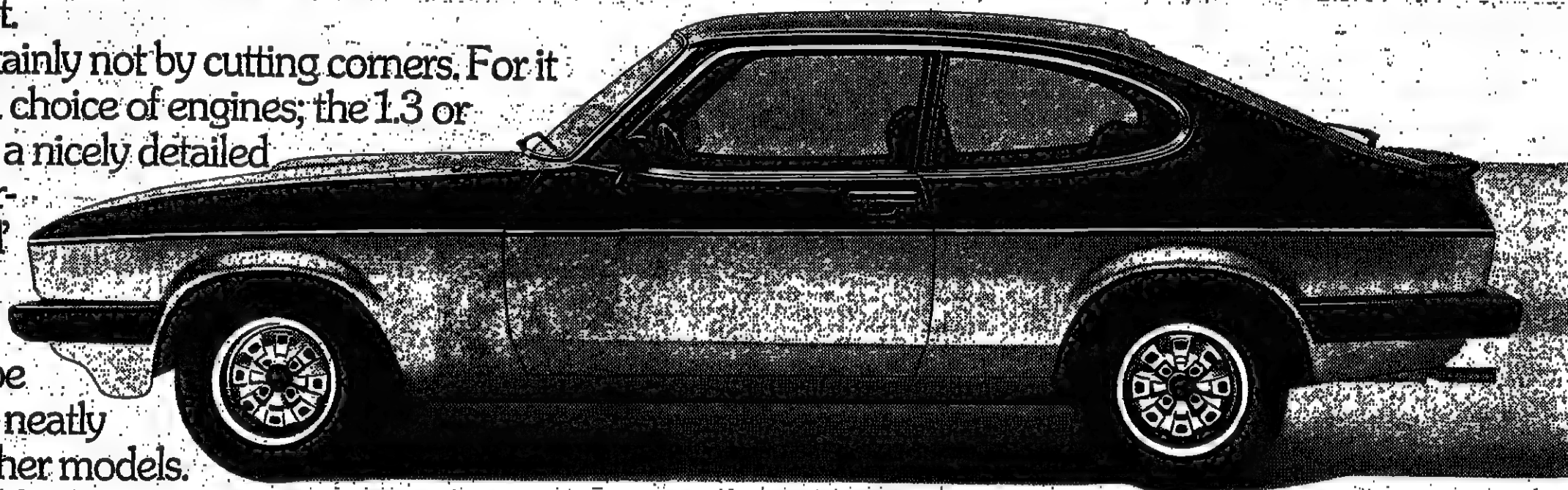
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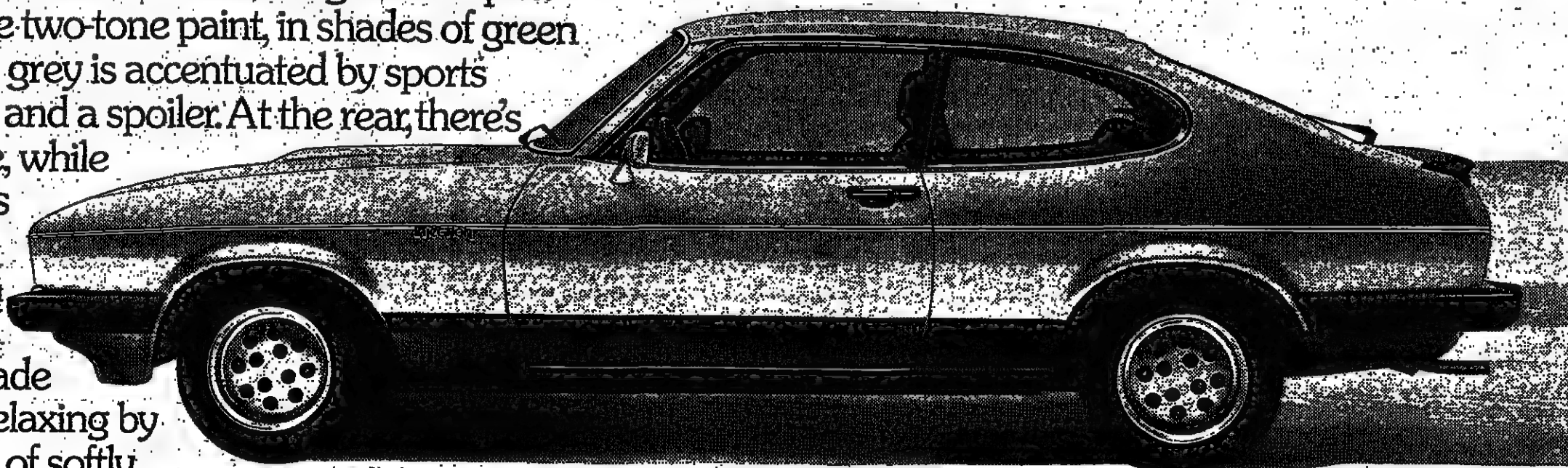
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THE ARTS

# The voice of human emotions

For a soprano who is still only in her mid-thirties, Kiri Te Kanawa has been living with *Don Giovanni* for a long time. Back in 1973 Colin Davis persuaded her to sing Donna Elvira when he recorded Mozart's opera, the youngest member of an otherwise experienced cast. Later that year he slipped her into the Covent Garden production when the scheduled Elvira, Rinaldi, withdrew. Miss Te Kanawa used the same role in 1975 for her debut at the Paris Opera, a house with which she has since maintained the strongest associations. And three years later she was recording Elvira again, this time under Lorin Maazel in the set which emerged from Joseph Losey's film.

Others may start by singing Zerlina, or perhaps have cracked at Donna Anna, but not Kiri Te Kanawa. Elvira for her is the part and that is the one she will be singing at Covent Garden tonight in the new production by Peter Wood, with Sir Colin Davis in the pit. It would seem that there is not much left for her to learn about Elvira. Or is there? Clearly, you grow. When I look back at that first recording with Colin, which came right at the beginning of my career, I can see that a lot is missing. I don't think that we got the Elvira that either he or I wanted: she was far too meek for a start. The Elvira you'll see this week will be much more real, frantic and abandoned.

Having Ruggiero (Raimondi) in the title role helps a great deal. We've worked a lot together and there are no inhibitions when it comes to the touchy-touchy. Elvira has set up confidence in her own beauty and her own body; she is ruled by her sexual drive. At that first encounter in the opera between Giovanni and Elvira they literally sniff one another

Covent Garden's first post-war home-grown Mozart Festival opens tonight with a new production of *Don Giovanni* by Peter Wood. Kiri Te Kanawa appears as Donna Elvira, the role Sir Colin Davis, who conducts all of the Mozart-da Ponte operas this month, first persuaded her to sing in 1973...

out. Giovanni says "Mi pare sentir odor di femmina", but she scents him too. Some think that Elvira should be played as a madwoman. She's not mad, just incensed that she cannot get her hands on Giovanni.

During the filming of *Don Giovanni* by Joe Losey in the Veneto Kiri Te Kanawa acquired the reputation of being by far the most friendly and generous of the opera singers in the cast. She was out in the marshes beyond Vicenza downing a frog, or whatever is downed on location at freezing dawn, with the boatmen and frogmen while others were complaining about the weather conditions.

"I liked mixing with the 'lads' because that's where you meet life. We all spend a great deal of our time surrounded by 'high art' and it does us good to get away from it from time to time. I hate the attitude of those who sit in their cars when they get a puncture and call for the wheel to be changed — find out how it's done and then have a go

yourself. If you are singing parts which require a little blood and guts then you had better go out and discover how people live. I think we achieved something with the film, but at times Joe was inhibited by Franco Zeffirelli, the co-producer, who knew more about the opera than he did. Occasionally he would work to such effect. 'Al perduto nostro' that moment when Elvira finds Giovanni with yet another woman, really came off because it was in a temper about being frustrated in what I wanted to do."

Later this year Miss Te Kanawa will be turning her attention to Richard Strauss and most particularly to the *Marschallin* in *Der Rosenkavalier*, which she sings for the first time at the Paris Opera in November in a new production by Jean Claude Auvray, one of France's most promising young directors. Mozart has been fairly thoroughly explored — Fiordiligi, the Countess, Pamina, Elvira —

although *Ilia* in *Idomeneo* will surely follow one of these days. Strauss, though, is just beginning, with the exception of the *Four Last Songs* which for some time have been for her a kind of visiting card.

"For stimulation and lubrication of the vocal chords Mozart is the top. The voice is a fragile instrument; as far as I'm concerned when it's on it's on, but when it's off it's really off and I go away and work. If there are any doubts then I simply sing 'Porci amor' and 'Ach, ich fühl's' and I will know right away how it sounds. It is in the even so you have to beware of Mozart. Too much of him and you can sound boring, particularly in the *portamenti*, when you move off into Verdi and Puccini.

"Strauss, as you say, is just beginning. He suits my voice and that is a very good reason for loving him! Apart from the *Marschallin* there is *Capriccio* planned for Brussels in two years' time. I see these Strauss ladies 'perhaps' as a lot of cousins all living in different circumstances, and of course no marriage is the same as another.

"Of all the roles I have sung so far *Arabella* has given me the most physical and vocal pleasure. Probably I got quite close with John Cox's help in America. There's a lot of me in her. I'm difficult in *Arabella* — I like rough diamonds with a bit of gruffness about them particularly if they are in tails like *Mary Queen of Scots*.

Kiri Te Kanawa's next engagement after the close of the Covent Garden season will be at St Paul's on July 29 when she sings the bright seraphine. On that day should be plenty of men in tails, but diamonds of the rougher sort may be in shorter supply.

John Higgins



Kiri Te Kanawa rehearsing with Ruggiero Raimondi

Photograph by Chris Barak

## Theatre

### Amadeus

#### Her Majesty's

After its international conquests of the past two years there is small point in hearing any more superlatives on Peter Shaffer's play; and, in any case, superlatives are almost an insult to its real achievement.

Like all Shaffer's large-scale work, *Amadeus* presents the enigma of Salieri to the viewpoint of a man who will never admit it. This viewpoint is also Shaffer's own. His plays are not dictated from above; they are incubated, researched, and endlessly rewritten in collaboration with his actors. What places *Amadeus* above the rest is its discovery of a fable which at once gives scope to his (and his director, Peter Hall's) unrequited passion for music.

History and gossip about the Salieri-Mozart relationship supply a ready-made theatrical framework, but that alone would not have earned the play its huge popular success. A likelier explanation is that, by accident or design, Shaffer has hit on a universal myth: a counter-Faust legend in which, instead of bargaining his soul to the devil, the hero bargains it to God — hard work and virtue in

exchange for his innermost desire — and is just as cruelly cheated in the end. This, I suspect, is closer to common experience than any bargain with Mephistopheles.

Peter Hall's West End version is racy and incorporates the textual changes of his Broad-way production. Chief among the alterations are the scenes leading up to Mozart's death which — at the National — departed from history by showing Salieri to murder the mad Macbeth *Requiem* episode. The new version runs parallel with the facts instead of contradicting them. Salieri now destroys Mozart by posing as his closest friend, encourages him to offend his megalomaniac patron by writing *The Magic Flute*, and only then masquerades as the man in grey who haunts Mozart's dreams.

This revision involves the sacrifice of the most dramatic single incident in the story: the arrival of the sinister emissary who commissions Mozart's last work. Salieri also damps the music's popular success by retelling the facts about the anonymous patron. However, the new scenes do keep attention firmly fixed on the two principals (instead of crowding the focus to Countee) and enables their relationship to develop to the end, where Mozart reverts to childhood and greets his arch enemy as his dead father.

Frank Finlay's Salieri presents a starkly illuminating contrast to Paul Scofield's in the original show. Scofield was a natural aristocrat, robbed of music he would still have been an ornament to the Vienna Court. With Mr Finlay it is all he has got; he is still palpably the boy, ungainly and provincial, and clinging on to his job by exclusively professional means. Bargains with God aside, the action shows him fighting for his life.

Richard O'Carroll, playing a somewhat cleaned-up text, presents a less grotesque Mozart than Simon Callow's. His manner is that of a nimble, insect-like parasite, whose main fault in company is that his compliments go on too long. When taken over by music, though, his whole face and physique are transformed; as though Oscar were changing into Gerald Philpotts. The rest of the company are well up to the quality of their predecessors, with fine performances from Morag Hood and John Harding as Constanze and the Emperor Joseph.

Irving Wardle

## Thirteenth Night

### Warehouse

Howard Brenton's new play is probably the first digital Shakespeare, the first *Macbeth* with television jingles for a chorus and assassination timed by a digital watch. Although there was a solemn reception for the first performance at the Warehouse, it may not be necessary to see it as a tragedy. Mr Brenton could be called a 'playwright' and even if it is a very serious satire, it is also distinctly comical.

After *The Romans in Britain* he has not exactly abandoned historical precedent. *Thirteenth Night* is instead of casting the play in the mould of the past he has pushed it ahead in time, making it a sort of future fiction. The play is set in the year 2000, when Mr Brenton could be called a 'playwright' and even if it is a very serious satire, it is also distinctly comical.

Michael Pennington appears in the centre of Mr Brenton's stark fantasia as a politician called Jack Beatty, and he holds it together with a magnanimity that is political, that evokes Robert Kennedy while he harangues a crowd. The words of that crucial speech are not quite inflammatory enough to do the dirty work that Mr Brenton suggests they do, which is to unleash a mob on the American Embassy in Grosvenor Square and to instigate the death of the American ambassador, but it is not their actual effect that is being measured, rather the effect on the mind of Beatty and the projected effect on the British people.

Beatty's discovery of his power combines with manipulation from his mistress and uprisings from a security chief to transform him into a mixture of Macbeth and Beatty, characters of proved literary respectability. Dispensing with qualms, he personally assassinates the Labour Prime Minister and takes part in an armed coup which raises him to absolute power: from being merely a promising puritanical socialist, he follows the path of Stalin to cruel implementation of his vision.

Ned Chaillet

## Take Eight

### Royal Exchange, Manchester

Taking eight actors who sing and dance is enough to give Anthony Bowles a title for his summer show; it is not enough to turn it into an entertainment. If he decorated, more of the musical numbers with the jokey flair he brought to *The Teddy Bears' Picnic*, where his men were transformed into cheerfully menacing Teddy boys and his women turned out to be kung-fu fighters, the time might pass more pleasantly. The basic idea would not necessarily be improved.

It is only a revue of songs, a bit parade of some 28 tunes ranging from Mr Bowles' arrangement of Elizabethan madrigals to Mr Bowles' arrangement of songs by Terry Jones and Anthony Bowles. Between the Bowles there are contributions from George and Ira Gershwin, from Cockney Hart. There seems to be a theme, however.

The idea is that the music of the past is always reshaped to the mood of the present, and it certainly is by Mr Bowles. He gives music to words by W. S. Gilbert so that "Diddie-Junction" is placed remarkably near "Tuxedo Junction". "I

Feel Pretty" comes out of *West Side Story* into the punk poses of 1977 as Lesley Nicol adorns herself with chains and a dog collar.

*Take Eight* does have some good moments; decorative highlights where the clowning of the performers is so high-spirited that the foolishness of their various exercises is forgotten. Barry James, for instance, does a pantomime turn at singing "Rolling in the Morning", while being drowned out by the chorus and, because he puts so much energy into it, the result is much more pleasant than any description of his actions might suggest.

Most of the performers are given small opportunities to shine on their own, and Annabel Leventon is unleashed from the conceits of the production for a few minutes of sultry singing which remind one of her talent. But there is no real coherence to Mr Bowles' end-of-term show, and the isolated pleasures emphasize that fault.

In a season as successful as that just finished, the Royal Exchange can clearly afford a little relaxation from the higher aspirations. *Take Eight* appears as a complete relaxation, which might also be described as a collapse. Even the skilled and sullen piano playing of Gareth Valentine does not maintain the impetus that is needed.

Ned Chaillet

## Concerts in London

### Pauk/Malcolm

#### Wigmore Hall

If the pre-concert noise level and sartorial character of an audience are anything to go by — and they so often are at the Wigmore Hall — it looked on Saturday night as we were in for a particularly successful evening. It was, after all, the first of two recitals in which György Pauk and George Malcolm are working their way through the complete Bach sonatas for violin and harpsichord: the second is on Wednesday.

Both Pauk and Malcolm are, thank goodness, musicians whose scholarly reverence is always amplified and warmed by

a respect and love for something deeper at the heart of Bach's music: its ability to be unpredictable, to surprise by joy.

So often in a fugue allegro Pauk would make the most ostentatiously predictable sequence leap with new life, reinforcing as he did in the second movement of the fourth sonata, the music's natural climax by a springing anticipation or a darkening of tone; or, as in the opening of the sixth, by creating a springing momentum fused in the space between the darting quavers themselves. George Malcolm's harpsichord playing constantly reminded us that three of these works are really trio sonatas, with a right hand acting as a second melody instrument. Not

only through his imaginative choice of registration, but also through a delicately modulated touch, he could provide, in the fourth sonata's opening, a characteristically Bachian etching against which Pauk drew a fine, mobile pen-and-ink line, in its Adagio a tugging pattern of triplets against the violin's sombre meditation. In the 3 minor Sonata, where the harpsichordist is left to improvise over a harmonic basis, Mr Malcolm's imagination and taste were perfectly fused, whether the strong-hewn, inventively-structured foundation he provided for the Adagio, or in his elegantly-pointed repartee to Mr Pauk's mischievously chattering Gigue.

Hilary Finch

## Books

### A need for pride of place

#### The Smaller English House

By Lyndon F. Cave

(Robert Hall, £9.50)

Very few people today chop up seventeenth century chests of drawers or smash eighteenth century dinner services to make underpinnings for potted plants. The houses that protected them still get demolished with hardly a thought. Westminster City Council have just finished off a row of pleasant eighteenth century houses in the next street to me. Larger houses have usually had some protection, but this did not halt the demolition of the splendid Adam houses right opposite the RIBA in Portland Place last year. The reason is not economic but ignorance.

As Lyndon Cave points out in his introduction, the few comprehensive books on small houses have been published in the last sixty years and these houses are the ones most at risk. Furniture and antiquaries have been served, restored and cared for largely because there are so many books on them. Fortunately, the number of recent books on small houses is on the increase. There is even a new magazine, *The Period House*. The visual classic was Edwin Smith's *English Cottages and Houses* (1952). (Curiously not mentioned in Lyndon Cave's further reading), the best read Alec Clifton-Taylor's *The Pattern of English Building* (1963), followed by the scholarly *Vernacular Architecture* by R. W. Brunskill in 1970.

Lyndon Taylor writes as an architect with much experience in the preservation of old houses. It is a sturdy read and the quality of photography hardly matches the subject. The author is more interested in the history and construction of the smaller house and it is an able digest of information. He traces the development from early times until around 1900. It is sad that he should stop there, as this was the great period when Batsford and Studio published the last batch of books on small houses, with the designs of Voysey, Michael, Lutyens, Newall and the drawings of Sydney R. Jones that inspired the design of the majority of small houses built before 1940. With another chapter he could have pointed out the link between the semi-detached houses of the thirties and their ancestors. Since so many of the people who destroy our older houses live in these, what a splendid way it would have been to convince them of their errors.

There are some gaps: nothing on colour, despite the fact that



The Temple of the Four Winds at Castle Howard from *Buildings of Britain: Yorkshire 1550-1750* by David Hey (Moorland, £8.95). Designed by Vanbrugh in 1724-26, with slight modifications by Hawksmoor, it was modelled on the Villa Rotonda at Vicenza, and intended as a belvedere from which to view Yorkshire.

most old cottages and houses were colour and white-washed. The last remnants of the tradition can still be seen in the far west of Ireland. There are some facts I would dispute: horizontal sliding windows that have originated in Yorkshire, but they are common in many other counties, especially in the South East. Like Lyndon Cave, many authors have credited the elegance of small eighteenth century houses to the architectural pattern books published at the time. But if the authors had tried to design a cottage from the books, they would have found them of very little help. They simply give rules for proportions and plans for large houses, and palaces that the authors aspired to design. They were the eighteenth century architect's way of advertising.

Old cottages and houses were simply copies, with slight improvements, of the houses nearby, designed by eye and not by rote. The most common type of mortar joint in brickwork was not just 'flush' but 'flush and redded': a flush joint with a groove ruled in the centre. It neatly framed the uneven handmade bricks, giving a slight

shadow line. The 'rod' also compressed the weak lime mortar, making it more weatherproof. The author claims that there is no reason for 'rat-trap' bond (an eighteenth century method of cavity brickwork) to be called 'Chinese', but it is fully described in Sir William Lubbock's *Designs of Chinese Buildings* published in 1757, shortly before this useful, economical bond came into use. It is still the most common brick bond in China. The author does not make it clear that imported pantries were extremely common in London till the advent of cheap Welsh slate in the nineteenth century. The curved forms of pantries gave a very continental look to parts of London. The last seventeenth century pantries and dormer windows in Covent Garden was replaced with flat asphalt two years ago. There is much excellent information for the general reader and the publishers, should be congratulated on adding another book to what one hopes is a growing shelf for those who have the power to protect our environment.

John Prizeman

## Television

### The Taste of Death on my Tongue

BBC 2

H. C. Robbins Landon is one of the most exuberant and exhilarating musicologists alive, so the most important aspect of his film about the last decade of Mozart's life, which introduced a fortnight of special programmes, was not the original insight it offered into the composer's life and death. The game was attempted — but the fact that it placed an exceptionally gifted communicator in the place where such people should always have a chance to be, on a television screen. Next year is the 250th anniversary of Haydn's birth and we must hope the BBC has great plans for him then.

They will have to cherish him a bit more, though, and beef up what Sam Goldwyn would have called his showman. He does have star quality but he is also a scholar with plenty to say, and *The Taste of Death* on my Tongue handled neither aspect of his personality to complete satisfaction. It was not especially witty to have him emerge round a corner like the man in grey bringing Mozart the commission for the *Requiem*, nor to appear to have just dined at the same table as Mozart.

Haydn and Salomon, least of all have him puff, while talking, up one of those enormous baroque staircases more suited to the Spanish Riding School than any man.

The chronology ranged back and forth over several time-scales in succession — 10 years, a few months, the last days — and was sometimes confusing. The pictures devised in J. Mervyn Williams's production varied from the unexceptional (a young, smiling, greenery, Christ on the cross) to the obsessive (carriage wheels in the grass) and the frankly crummy (hands counting out coins). One of those enormous baroque staircases more suited to the Spanish Riding School than any man. The style occasionally suggested that of Colin Nears, with none of the intellectual shape or dramatic intensity that distinguished Nears's work. Those who consider *Amadeus* our theatrical equivalent of a Potemkin village — all dazzling scenery and no third dimension — would be delighted to find the "demented confession" of Salieri given short shrift in Landon's narrative, the most convincing part of which, indeed, concerned the Freemasons, on whose Austrian territory and in defence of whose love for Mozart Professor Landon became, truly for the first time in the film, his own gloriously expansive, generous self.

Michael Ratcliffe

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**Finchley Children's Music Group**  
St John's  
Granny Chang is, it seems, a sort of *Maiden* Mother Goose. Her *Dragon Songs*, a collection of sharp, very Chinese nursery rhymes, were discovered and recorded by Sir Gordon (composer of *Sir Galleon* and *The Green Knight* and *The Pig Organ*) as a commission from the Finchley Children's Music Group. Under the composer's lively direction they gave their first performance on Friday.  
Accompanied by piano duo and children percussionists, their carefully-researched Chinese myths, modes and instrumental timbres create a cleverly synthesized aura of English drawing-room chinoiserie. I particularly enjoyed "The Dead Cicada", a vignette framed by cunning evocations of a bamboo flute (recorder and flute) and Chinese (either plucked piano strings). And the children's enthusiasm for music rang through their alert, bright-

**Paul Griffiths**  
toned singing, sharply accurate in pitch and rhythm, through a variety of testing part-writing, unison and solo settings. They had fun, too, and so did we, with four of Nicholas Maw's tongue-twisting, non-sense *Rhymes*, their piano accompaniments beautifully touched in by Alexander Wells. His playing gilded, too, Richard Rodney Bennett's *The Insect World*, the choir's finest articulation of their four disarmingly simple settings was no less fine an achievement than their steady intonation in Bruce Cole's four-part settings, *Autumn Cantic*, their network of unaccompanied vocal harmonies offset by the fine harp playing of Julia Webb.  
Ronald Corp, the group's Assistant Director, conducted these three works with compelling clarity. It was a pity that their director, John Andrews, through whose enterprise all these works have been introduced into the choir's wide-ranging repertoire, should have had the task of getting the concert going with Gordon Cross's drearily opaque setting of Ted Hughes's *Meet My Folks*.

Hilary Finch

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ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, June 23, Dealings End, July 10, § Conanga Day, July 13, Settlement Day, July 20  
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days  
(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

[illegible]



Shopkeepers  
under a  
cloud, page 19

# Business News

THE TIMES July 6 1981

Concert parties  
and the  
law, page 19

■ **Stock markets**  
FT Index 548.0  
FT Gilts 65.51

■ **Sterling**  
\$1.8935  
Index 92.5

■ **Dollar**  
Index 109.8  
DM 4.5725

■ **Gold**  
\$414

■ **Money**  
3 mth Euro \$ 181-181  
6 mth Euro \$ 177-177  
(Friday's close)

## IN BRIEF

### Lower UK inflation forecast

Tighter monetary conditions in the United States will slow down the United Kingdom economic recovery slightly in 1981 but there are good prospects for higher output and lower inflation from next year onwards, according to a forecast by the Liverpool Research Group.

The group sees no fall in United Kingdom interest rates this year and inflation averaging 11 per cent. However, it sees significantly lower interest rates next year and inflation down to 6 per cent.

By contrast, broker James Capel predicts that the inflation rate could rise to 14 per cent by the end of 1982 unless the Government introduces an incomes policy.

Wood, Mackenzie sees a decline in United States interest rates and the fall in the oil price providing a powerful stimulus to the world economy in the second half of this year.

### Gas sales condemned

The Government's direction to British Gas to sell its showrooms and its inshore oil installation at Wyth Farm, Dorset, was condemned by the National and Local Government Officers Association (NALGO). It also recorded full support for the union's 50,000 members in the gas industry who are to take industrial action in defence of British Gas and its retail operations.

### Montedison divisions

Montedison, the Italian chemical giant which has been reorganizing into a series of operational companies under the parent holding company, has set up three fine chemical companies, Montedison Ausimont and Ausimont. Each has a capital of 1,500 million lire (£660,000), and together they will have an annual turnover of about 500,000 million lire (£220m) with a total workforce of 4,500.

### Toyota deal with Iraq

Toyota Motor Sales, the Japanese car company's sales arm, has won an order for 10,000 subcompact cars from Iraq for shipment between August and December. The company said the deal was made before Toyota suspended talks with Ford on Thursday over further production of vehicles in the United States.

### Nuclear increase

Delegates at the meeting of the Council for Mutual Economic Integration (Comecon) in Sofia agreed to double the alliance's capacity for producing nuclear energy, the East German ADN news agency reported. According to official statistics, the capacity of Comecon nuclear-powered reactors outside the Soviet Union is now 17,800 megawatts.

### Controls extended

Export controls on some goods are being extended to all destinations from July 27 because of possible nuclear applications of a proliferation of Trade has announced. The goods include machines for filament-winding and tape-laying, magnetic materials, fibrous and filamentary materials and synthetic lubricating oils and greases.

### Alaska lease sale

The United States Federal Bureau of Land Management has set December 16 as the date for the first oil and natural gas lease sale in the national petroleum reserve, Alaska, which 1.5 million acres will be offered.

### Chrysler 'improving'

Chrysler's second-quarter earnings figures will prove that the company is returning to financial health, even if the picture of a profit is wrong, Mr. Wendell Larsen, a Chrysler vice-president said.

### Spanish steel loss

Endesa, Spain's state-controlled integrated steel company reported a record loss of 15,600 million pesetas (£86m) in 1980, after a loss of 5,700 million pesetas the previous year.

### Bangladeshi banks

Bangladesh plans to restore private banks and extend the private sector in general, the Bangladesh deputy Prime Minister Mr. J. H. Khan said in an interview published in a French business magazine.

## Jaguar warns suppliers over quality

By Peter Waymark, Motoring Correspondent

Jaguar Cars has told many of its 1700 components suppliers that they must improve the quality of their products or lose the business, probably to foreign competitors.

Mr. John Egan, who took over as chief executive of Jaguar in April last year, said the standard of some of the components then being delivered was a scandal.

He blamed outside suppliers for 60 per cent of quality problems.

Under stringent new quality controls instituted by Mr. Egan, any supplier whose components have a failure rate of more than 1.5 per cent is being pursued for the full warranty cost of labour and materials.

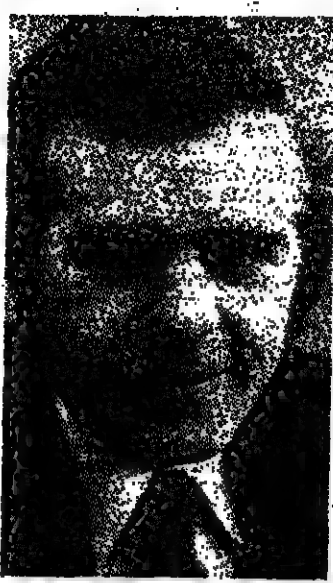
Such conditions are among the toughest imposed by a British motor company and all prospective suppliers must accept them as a condition of winning Jaguar custom.

Mr. Egan said he was shocked at the level of quality which some component companies were willing to accept. In some cases Jaguar had been rejecting more than 50 per cent of important items.

Several suppliers have set up task forces with Jaguar to bring about a radical improvement in their quality and have accepted that they should be financially accountable for faulty parts.

Mr. Egan described poor quality as "the major British disease" and said he had made it his priority. He had identified 210 faults which made Jaguars suffer in comparison with Mercedes-Benz and BMW, the main competitors, and so far 143 had been tackled.

Samples of every batch of components are checked by inspectors on delivery, and if they are not up to standard they are returned to the supplier. As a result of this strict



Mr Egan: shocked by poor standards in the industry

monitoring, rejection rates have fallen on some items from more than 50 to less than 1 per cent.

To improve quality within its plants, Jaguar has introduced the Japanese concept of quality circles. These are groups of shop stewards, supervisors, inspectors and production workers who meet regularly to locate problems.

Mitsui, Jaguar's Japanese distributor, has made several visits to the Coventry factory to discuss quality, particularly in relation to the very demanding Japanese market.

Mr. Egan claimed that the teething troubles of the Castle Bromwich plant had been overcome and that the standard of paintwork had risen dramatically. Cars were no longer having to be repainted, either at the factory or by the dealer.

### Ford hot on energy saving

By Rupert Morris

Ford Motor Company, maker of some of the biggest gas-guzzlers, is keenly interested in saving energy.

At its Dagenham plant, in Essex, Ford has built a £1.8m incinerator which will save more than £500,000 a year when it goes into service in 1983.

All the combustible rubbish in the plant produces about 300 tons of wood, paper, cardboard and shavings every week - will be burnt, instead of being taken to the nearest dump seven miles away. The heat generated will be used to produce steam, which will be piped into the plant to reinforce the central heating system.

When heated in the "starved air" primary combustion chamber to a temperature between 500 and 600 centigrade, the rubbish undergoes thermal decomposition, and gives off combustible gases. These gases are burned in a secondary chamber and the clean exhaust gases are sent through a heat exchanger to produce the steam.

By using this system, at least 67 per cent of the calorific value of the rubbish is recovered, in the form of steam.

Friends of the Earth will surely welcome the move, which Mr. Ken Bowden, general services manager at Dagenham, who said: "The enormous increase in energy prices over the past few years and the need to make the best use of the earth's dwindling resources emphasize the need for facilities like this."

Over the past 12 months, Ford of Britain claims to have saved £1.4m with the energy conservation schemes.

### S AFRICAN STEEL RISE CRITICIZED

From Our Correspondent Johannesburg, July 5

South Africa's steel producers are dissatisfied with that nation's decision to increase steel prices by 12 per cent.

The price increase also delivered a hard knock to the South African economy, already suffering from the effects of a plummeting gold price. It appears that the Government will have to take drastic steps soon to try to halt inflation, which is running at nearly 16 per cent.

During the campaign leading to the general election in April, the opposition Progressive Federal Party campaigned with the slogan that to vote now for the ruling Nationalists was to pay later.

The prediction appears to be coming true. Economists calculate that an average price of \$400 an ounce for gold over a full year will wipe out 4,000m Rand from the balance of payments and cut 1,500m Rand from tax revenue.

Mr. Owen Horwood, the finance minister, who before the general election announced a wide range of pay increases for civil servants, teachers, nurses and policemen, is expected to take most of it back in his main budget on August 12.

## Mexico retaliates on French oil cut

Paris, July 5.—Mexico yesterday excluded all French companies from Mexican economic projects because of the refusal by France's Total oil company to pay more for its crude supplies.

Industrial circles here greeted the move with surprise and consternation. The Foreign Ministry played down the affair.

On Thursday, Total decided it would not pay Mexico's \$2 a barrel price increase, and suspended shipments for three months.

Sources said that Total - about a third of which is owned by the French government - was considering halving its shipments from Pemex, the Mexican national oil company, even before the price increase. The French company has bought 100,000 barrels a day from Mexico.

Mexican oil deliveries proved particularly valuable to France last year after the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war.

French industry was worried about the future of projects under way in Mexico, valued at more than 5,000m French francs (£450m). They include the Mexico City underground rail way, nuclear reactors, and Renault car factories.

These projects were mentioned by Senator Andres de Ortega, Mexican minister of industry, in his statement announcing the anti-French measures - *Agence France-Press*.

Total is one of five foreign buyers who have suspended or cancelled oil purchases from Mexico because of the price increase and the 10 per cent (AP and Reuters wire).

The suspensions total about 410,000 barrels a day and are costing Mexico about \$13.2m daily. Mexico gets about 80 per cent of its foreign revenue from oil.

Mexican offers to Japan and Canada to buy the required surplus have gone unheeded. Both were clamouring for more Mexican oil a few months ago.

The loss is fueling more rumours of a devaluation and may prompt the state-owned petroleum monopoly to reconsider a proposed increase in the price of its heavy grade crude from \$28 to \$30.

Exxon of the United States announced that it will stop buying Mexican oil. Exxon had a contract to buy 175,000 barrels a day of Shell oil. It was considering a similar move.

Sweden, the Philippines and India also have suspended or reduced purchases of Mexican crude since June.

The suspensions have clipped Mexican oil exports by about one-third.

Although oil industry sources are reporting the price increase as final, a Pemex spokesman said that the group was still negotiating with customers.

Mr. Rokusuke Tanaka, the Japanese international trade minister, said Japan was unable to import additional Mexican crude oil because its storage tanks are full.

## Oppenheim rules out tourism aid

By David Hewson

Tourism's importance to the British economy as an invisible export earner is close to that of North Sea oil, according to Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister of State at the Department of Trade.

But Mrs Oppenheim, in an interview published in the latest edition of *British Travel News*, the British Tourist Authority magazine, ruled out any immediate government aid.

In particular, Mrs Oppenheim opposed the recent suggestion of Sir Henry Marking, the tourist authority's chairman, that there should be a preferential rate of value-added tax for tourists to encourage extra visitors.

"I don't think there is the slightest prospect of a special rate," she said. "You have got a lower rate of VAT in this country than in most European countries and our VAT is lower than the sales tax in many states in the United States."

## CBI seeks better balance between farming and manufacturing

### Call for more EEC aid to industry

By Bill Johnston



Sir Terence: CBI lists priorities

for admitting Spain and Portugal into the Community and sees no important obstacle

The European Community budget needs to be restructured and the Common Agricultural Policy reviewed to allow more spending that will benefit industry, the Confederation of British Industry believes.

These priorities are outlined in a paper *Objectives of the UK Presidency of the EEC*, which Sir Terence Beckett, CBI director general, has sent to Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary.

The confederation wants expenditure restructured to reduce the cost to the CAP in a way that better benefits the British farmer and ensures a better balance between agriculture and industry in Community spending. The CBI wants resources freed in this way to go to the regional and social funds, which directly benefit industry.

It wants the regional fund expanded to deal more with the problems of urban areas where industry is in decline.

The Social Fund's resources should be concentrated on training and retraining. The confederation recognizes the case

to Portugal's entry except over low-cost textiles. It urges the Government and the Community to secure promises from Spain to begin reducing tariffs. The CBI is concerned that Community rules might put British and European industries at a disadvantage when competing with non-EEC countries.

The confederation is particularly concerned about trading agreements with Japan. "We attach great importance to the creation of an effective Community position on trade with and investment from Japan," it said.

It is also concerned about the erection of subtle trading barriers within the EEC. "The presidency should encourage the Commission to investigate, and require member states to eliminate barriers to trade which amount to disguised national protectionism," it says.

Britain assumed the presidency of the EEC this month and will hold it until the end of the year.

## Office salary rises lower in the South

By Our Commercial Editor

Office salaries in the South of England have risen less than those in Scotland and the North, although office staff overall have seen rises of between 15 per cent and nearly 19 per cent in the year ended last March.

Typist secretaries are now getting on average in the United Kingdom £4,177 a year, while senior executive secretaries earn around £5,500.

Unemployment levels seem to have had no direct effect on the rates of pay and there are few signs that the introduction of new office technologies have reduced the number of office jobs available.

These are some of the conclusions of the latest office salaries analysis by the Institute of Administrative Management, which bases its conclusions on surveys of nearly 40,000 workers more than 600 different offices around Britain.

Increases in office salaries during the review year kept pace with inflation up to September last year but as the recession hit the private sector many office workers fell by about 2 per cent below the all-employee national average earnings level.

Typists have done marginally less well for salary increases than office workers in general, says the report, but senior and executive secretaries gained 5 per cent more.

Salary increases for office workers have been higher in the public sector, the report shows. Rises in the larger public organizations have mostly been between 16 and 24 per cent, the highest increases being 6 per cent or more above the top increases in the private sector.

Except for those in the highest supervisory grade, salary rates in central London have not increased as much as those in other parts of the country.

Greater London and the South East still pay the highest rates in the country but the Midlands has slipped in the salaries table while some office worker grades in Yorkshire and Humberside have been doing better.

Scottish typists' salaries are also holding up well against the rates paid in the Midlands and the North which the survey describes partly to the strength of the State industry.

*Office Salaries Analysis 1981: Institute of Administrative Management, 205 High Street, Beckenham, Kent BR3 1BA, £65.*

### RUNGS ON THE PAY LADDER

(Present annual earnings - £)

	Typist	Senior typist/secretary	Senior secretary	Executive secretary
United Kingdom	3,585	4,177	4,751	5,491
Greater London	4,013	4,677	5,087	5,756
South East	3,751	4,372	4,906	5,681
East Anglia	3,867	4,286	4,750	—
West Midlands	3,467	4,108	4,657	—
South West	3,314	3,669	4,027	4,668
Yorkshire	3,279	3,667	4,109	—
Humberside	3,384	3,745	4,325	4,864
North West	3,753	4,083	4,277	5,344
Scotland	3,519	4,191	4,800	5,458



Mrs Oppenheim: Tourism's earnings rival North Sea oil

moving into a different world, a world in which service industries are growing and tourism itself will become increasingly important as leisure time increases."

"The fact is that tourism must be accorded its full status as an industry of absolutely major importance. People in a country which has, in times historical, relied 'tremendously' on manufacturing industry must now recognize that we are

## Developing countries' mounting debt prompts calls for reform

### Danger signs in international loans system

From Frank Vogt, Washington, July 5

The international debts of developing nations have quadrupled to more than \$400,000m in the last decade and the present total is likely to treble this decade. Commercial bankers are confident that the debt situation is manageable, but they stress that loan losses on international business have been far smaller than on domestic business.

This confidence reflects the rather astonishing fact that in the last 25 years there have been no more than 16 debt negotiations for just nine countries and total losses from international lending to governments have been no more than \$2,000m-\$4,000m.

But the situation could become critical, and there are too many warning signs for comfort. Just the other day the representatives of Zaire were once again at the International Monetary Fund agreeing to a stabilization programme and obtaining more than \$1,000m to keep their economy going. Peru and Turkey and

other nations with the misfortune to have continually to reschedule debts are going to be back for more cash soon.

The bankers are now aware that 22 developing countries are in arrears on fully \$5,500m of debt repayments. And the Polish situation is disturbing, especially when the quite fantastic growth of Poland's debt to the West is seen—from \$1,000m in 1971 to \$8,000m in 1975 to more than \$25,000m today with scant hope of swift reduction of this sum.

The debt questions facing international lenders are bound to become more serious and debt rescheduling more common. Part of the problem is that the present system of debt negotiations is a ridiculous one, says Dr Chandra Hardy, a senior executive at the World Bank, on leave at the Overseas Development Council to examine the problems of rescheduling.

In an initial report on the topical subject Dr Hardy leaves no doubt that the IMF, together with the World Bank, ought to play a forceful leadership role in securing better international debt management and debt rescheduling. These institutions have the power and influence to bring about greater international lending stability, and they are bound to win the support of the commercial bank lenders. They can avert a crisis.

Dr Hardy notes that one problem for developing countries is that the banks themselves have sometimes used "imprudent judgment," as she politely calls it, by providing too much lending too quickly to developing nations. Zaire, for example, built up an external bank debt in the five years to the end of 1977 from \$800m to more than \$3,500m.

But the biggest difficulties for the developing countries probably rest with the official creditors. When nations are forced to negotiate official credits, the Paris Club, as it is called, meets at the French Treasury. This group consists only of government officials

from lending nations, and it meets only after a debt repayment crisis has developed and after the debtor nation is in trouble has already agreed stabilization programmes with the IMF. Dr Hardy notes that the Paris Club meets too late, and the debtor is once again in repayment trouble. A more logical system is needed where debtor nations are given a chance to free themselves from their debt repayment burdens.

More aid is of course one path. Dr Hardy believes there are other courses too, including the issuing of more grace periods for interest payments on debt and for more stretching out of debt maturities

## Transparent Paper Limited

### Extracts from Lord Kenyon's Statement

During the past year the Company has been affected no less seriously than other manufacturing companies in Britain by the current recession, and has suffered a reduction in Group earnings before tax from £1,018,038 to £146,121. A token dividend is, therefore, recommended.

The unmanageably large increase in the cost of natural gas had the inevitable effect of forcing the Company's energy intensive transparent paper making factory into losses which, during the second half of the year, were aggravated by the effect of a fall of more than 20% in the price of polypropylene on the market for transparent film.

Sales volume of manufactured film was nevertheless maintained, with exports continuing to record an increase. This, however, with the continuing high cost of money and an unexpectedly stronger £ sterling, was at the expense of margins with consequent damage to profit.

In converted products, which now account for 70% of sales, a good increase in turnover was achieved with volume growth in the sales of converted polypropylene, polyester and other specialised films and laminates.

Our Associated Company, Seaton Chemical Developments (Holdings) Limited, has continued to make a useful contribution and confirms last year's forecast that this diversification into the field of specialised chemicals would become increasingly important to Group profitability.

### Principal Activities

The Company manufactures and converts transparent cellulose and plastic film. The products are used in particular as immediate wrappings by the confectionery, tobacco, biscuit, bakery and snack food trades, and for textiles and pharmaceuticals, together with many similar uses.







BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Index-linked stock: second time round

When the Government launched its first index-linked gilts issue back in March, I doubt that it intended to produce a second issue before late summer or early autumn. But the financial background has changed considerably since then and, in the circumstances, a second index-linked issue looks like the obvious rabbit to pull out of the hat. A similarly-dated conventional issue would probably have needed a 14 per cent coupon and, say, a 14 per cent gross redemption yield to stand any chance at all of getting off the stocks at present and even then the authorities would probably have been running a greater risk of being left with stock than they will with the proposed tender (with no minimum price) for the index-linked issue.

That said, it is going to be interesting to see how pension fund managers approach the new issue. What does seem clear is that they are going to get the new stock on a yield rather closer to the 2½ per cent or so that many have consistently said was more appropriate to their needs; and with the prospect now that a third issue could follow the second before the end of the year, there seems limited incentive to bid too aggressively.

It must, however, be right for most funds to make sure they now have some index-linked stock locked away given the increased uncertainty over the inflationary outlook over the next year or so. There may be suggestions around that the Government will prevent sterling falling much further and raise interest rates again if it feels this to be necessary to defend the gains made so far on the inflation front. It may also be that patience will soon be rewarded by a fall in United States interest rates and a recovery in conventional fixed-interest gilts. But the risk/reward ratio still favours some weighting in index-linked protection—at the right price.

How healthy are our engineering companies? After an unhelpful Budget, the business upturn has faltered; interest rates have receded; a cash-call queue stretches into the autumn, arousing fears about industry's pressing need for money; and Department of Industry figures for the first quarter of the year indicated a worsening in liquidity. To offset these fears and disappointments, there are huge manpower cuts, the continuing prosperity of subsidiaries abroad, and the impact on margins implied by a pound now sliding against most key currencies. And wages, at least until the autumn round of bargaining, seem to be under control. The Government's failure to curb money supply, implied by its unconcern about uncollected tax, should in time be reflected in demand. Once out-patients, profits from companies with plenty of surplus capacity should rise fast.

But too much of this relates to the future. For the present, last year's pounding has meant a stream of financial casualties, among them Weir Group, Stone Platt, Mison, Dupont and Chloride. But research into engineers' borrowing ratios by Savory Millin pinpoints precisely these companies as those which entered the recession with high borrowing ratios.

They ranged from 126 per cent in the case of Weir Group to 76 per cent at Chloride. They were also exceptional. Engineers entered the recent recession with balance sheets much stronger than in 1974. Borrowing ratios have fallen because deferred tax provisions have been put to reserves. Engineers were quick to run down stocks, and seem to have improved management controls. The slide in the pound does not of itself imply a need for bigger stocks to finance; it simply improves margins. Once demand does improve, better productivity should in any case do wonders for cash flow. The brokers' research also shows that some companies actually reduced borrowing ratios usefully last year. Among them were API, Amalgamated Power, Bestobell, Expanded Metal, Hall Engineering, Laird Group and Senior Engineering. This was not a bad outcome for the severest recession since 1945.

### Retailers

### Tougher times ahead

With real disposable incomes continuing to rise until recently and many consumers spared much impact from the recession, the retailing sectors, and food retailers in particular, have escaped the savage drop in profitability experienced by manufacturing industries. Food retailers, with notable exceptions such as Tesco, have generally maintained or increased profits during the

latest accounting periods, while the stores—more vulnerable to fluctuations in discretionary spending—have still fared well compared with industrial sectors although profits—again with exceptions such as Marks & Spencer—have generally slipped.

This pattern has been reflected on the stock market where over the past year food retailers have outperformed the market by 38 per cent. Stores have underperformed by 2 per cent, remembering, of course, the market itself has risen by nearly one-fifth. There are signs, though, that the climate may be worsening for retailers. Recent prognostications from Mothercare and British Home Stores have suggested as much and with real disposable incomes now beginning to fall the outlook for consumer spending looks considerably worse than a year ago. Indeed one of the few grounds for optimism on this score is that the savings ratio will fall.

But with demand in many areas likely to be static or falling, price inflation much lower than a year ago, but public sector costs such as rates and energy continuing their inexorable rise, it is not hard to picture retailers encountering much tougher conditions in 1981 than 1980.

In such a climate, food retailers are likely to retain many of their defensive attractions. Although the rise in the volume of national food sales in each of the three years to the end of 1980 is likely to have come to an end, total volumes are unlikely to change much and the successful companies such as Sainsbury, which has been steadily increasing market share and has little exposure to non-foods, should continue to show the best profit performance. Indeed, Sainsbury last week reported a good start to its year with volume showing an increase over the comparable period a year ago.

The stores have, of course, already had a more difficult ride than the food retailers and are also likely to suffer more as the squeeze on the consumer tightens. Stocks are lower than a year ago and internal economies such as labour reductions arguably leave them better placed, but the trend in profits may well be flat and again the quality stocks such as Marks & Spencer look most likely to buck this trend.

### Gold shares

### Set for a recovery

Gold shares look set for a recovery. After reaching the year's low of 263 a week ago, the FT Gold Mines index put another 17 points up by Friday. Gold fell for most of the week, but its weakness was offset by the realization that gold share yields were climbing back towards 20 per cent. Prices also firmed in the face of the imminent South African quarterly, while the legal consummation and listing of the Driefontein "supermine" was a reminder of the industry's essential strength.

A sustained recovery must, of course, be based on the gold price and not on technical changes in the market. The price steadied on Friday, but that probably owed much to a holiday in America. Despite the abounding bearish sentiment—a sign that the trend is about to reverse, if one adheres to the school of contrary thinking—it seems unlikely that gold will fall far or for long below \$400 an ounce. At \$400, gold mine yields are attractive.

Plainly, a low gold price can depress dividends and so yields. Since the average price during the last quarter was probably below expectations, and was distorted by the recent sharp fall, the June payouts could be less than anticipated. As usual, the marginal mines will suffer most.

But if the gold price bounces back quickly, future dividends will give good yields on shares bought now. The argument is illustrated by what happens to Vaal Reefs, the core of any South African gold share portfolio, at different gold prices. Taking the next two dividends on an average price of \$400 an ounce, the net yield is 12.1 per cent. At \$500, however, the net yield is 15.2 per cent.

The same argument applies a fortiori to marginal mines. But the danger here is that costs are also rising. The June increase in white and black mineworkers' wages will be particularly noticeable in the next couple of quarters and electricity and capital costs grow remorselessly. The combination of low gold and high costs has forced Loraine back onto state assistance and others such as Durban Deep and East Rand Proprietary are struggling. The marginals are still a gamble on a big and permanent gold price recovery.

But some of the major, quality mines, by contrast, now combine good gearing with reliable dividends.

The summer clearance sales, which have been a steady stream of up to a third—or even a half-off, especially in goods like menswear and women's fashion-wear where there has been languishing. Clearance goods, still trading poorly, are another area for bargain hunters.

This is good for the consumer. It is a different story for the retailer. What to the shopper is a bargain is often, for the retailer, just a manifestation of the problems he has experienced in the previous six months. Stock sales lines are offered at gibe-away prices.

The pressures on retailers are building up. For some survival is at stake. Three critical pressures are bearing down on the retailers. First, costs are rising, particularly because of local authority rate increases.

Second, profit margins are being squeezed as mark-ups intended to keep pace with rising costs fail to stick. Thirdly, although most retailers have learned bitter lessons about the need to keep stock levels to a minimum, another related problem has emerged: choosing the right stock. With many items even price-conscious customers are buying quality with an eye to longevity of use—an unpleasant surprise for those retailers who judged that in a recession shoppers would inevitably go for economy lines.

Faced with these pressures at this pivotal point in the retail year, store groups are asking themselves two questions. One is: have the July sales lost the momentum of the winter promotions, over the past year. The July clearances are crucial in enabling stocks to smooth out their stock flows but some department stores are reporting that the traditional first-rush of bargain hunters is simply not there.

In some areas, Saturdays, usually heavy trading days during the sales, look no more busy than they would be on a normal weekend.

The second question is: how far trade will hold up during the rest of the year? Predictably, nobody has a conclusive answer. They are simply keeping their fingers crossed and hoping problems do not get any worse.

Cost pressures have grown in the last few months. They include the increasing price of motor fuel, a big factor in



Bargain buys in London's Victoria: record discounts in spite of cost pressures.

The mid-year round of high street sales is in full swing, Derek Harris reports

## Little summer cheer for the shopkeepers

overall distribution costs; the Chancellor's diesel fuel oil concession will ease that a little.

But it is the increases in local authority rates, some in single figures but others rising 30 per cent or more, which have brought the need to keep stock levels to a minimum another related problem has emerged: choosing the right stock. With many items even price-conscious customers are buying quality with an eye to longevity of use—an unpleasant surprise for those retailers who judged that in a recession shoppers would inevitably go for economy lines.

Scotland and many parts of London and the Midlands seem to be worst hit, says the survey. In Scotland the comparable figures are 23 per cent and an extraordinary 80 per cent.

Mr Alastair Robertson, managing director of the Edinburgh store of the John Lewis Partnership (a group which is trading relatively buoyantly this summer) says that rates are his worst problem. "The local authorities will kill off a lot of businesses if they do not get it right."

It is the same at Rackhams in Birmingham, a House of Fraser store. It adds the grim warning that further increases will not be sustainable and will lead to cuts in staff.

The Retail Consortium says that the volume of trading is up just over 2 per cent on last year but cost pressures have almost certainly cancelled out any benefits. Retailers may still be as badly off in profitability terms as in the second half of last year when profits were down 21 per cent.

Mr Robert Lyons, chairman of United Draperies Stores' department stores division which includes the Allsanders and Arding & Hobbs outlets as well as regional stores, says: "If there is a pattern as we go into the July sales it is that margins are under a lot of pressure."

It is UDS which plans to

close Whiteley's store in Baywater, west London, in the autumn, partly because, like other West End stores it has suffered from the drop in foreign tourist trade and partly because of the counter attraction for shoppers of suburban shopping centres like Brent Cross, Croydon and Romford.

Mr Lyons says his stores are taking more money than last year but less than we would like.

Mr Robert Colquhoun, northern sales director of the House of Fraser group covering 35 stores in Scotland, says that with a lot of pressure on margins overheads are continually having to be pared.

"Stock levels must be carefully controlled and we cannot afford to sit with high stocks paying interest rates of up to 18 per cent just to have things hanging on the rail. Buying programmes are also stringently controlled." For them, local authority rate demands have increased 38 per cent, he says. The picture is not one of

total gloom. One factor is now emerging which could help retailers keep trade flowing. There has in the past two months been a tendency among some manufacturing suppliers to either cut prices or hold them steady.

There has been, for example, virtually no inflation in footwear trade prices for months. Selfridge's in Oxford Street, parent of the department store chain also includes Lewis's outlets, says this has helped them maintain keen pricing.

While personal savings levels remain high, retailers are surprised at the amount of money customers are spending. The retail sales index has stayed above the comparable level of last year as far as the end of May.

The John Lewis Partnership returns for the 20 weeks to June 20 show department store sales by value to be 10.1 per cent ahead of the same period last year, a rise above the rate of inflation in the sector. In the week ended June 20 the sales at the group's 19 stores were 13.3 per cent up on last year.

This has led the Retail Consortium, fingers crossed, to hope for trading volume to stay up until the year end. It could be too sanguine a view and is certainly not shared by some individual retailers.

The retail sector's growth continues to decline and the deflationary effects of the Budget are still coming through, it is pointed out.

A fall of at least 2 or 3 per cent in retail sales volume in the coming months is being forecast by Capel-Cure Myers, the stockbrokers. They believe some retailers may have been lulled by a consensus view—hope is a better description—

that the recession has bottomed out, allied to expectations that the royal wedding will inject retailing excitement.

Disappointing sales trends in the second half of this year, on the contrary, probable, with a serious impact on retail profits, says the research.

Certainly if retailers can maintain trade volumes they will be doing well; but margins seem bound to suffer.

## Can law silence the concert parties?

By our financial staff

Mr Harry Oppenheimer, the South African mining magnate, has said that the Malaysian politician have done much to change the face of British company law.

Tomorrow a House of Commons committee debates draft legislation designed to prevent a recurrence of the kind of building activities in United Kingdom companies.

Mr Oppenheimer, built a sizable stake in Consolidated Goldfields through three companies in which he had an interest. The result was a Department of Trade investigation whose conclusions stopped just short of alleging a "concert party".

Mr Baba disclosed his stake in tyre giant Dunlop following a Department of Trade investigation into the company's shareholding. The investigation, which was a surprise, exposed the identity of a few Eastern holders of nearly a third of the group's shares. Dunlop called in the department after its own inquiries drew a blank.

Included in the 43 clauses now tabled as amendments to the Companies Bill 1981 are measures drawn up by the Department of Trade between March and May which should give companies more protection against those who want to build stakes without revealing their names to the shareholders or to the public.

The Royal Assent should be given to the Bill in November and the clauses are likely to become law early next year. Concert parties, which are those buyers, who by agreement and mutual reliance, buy shares separately to be used as one total holding at some later date. At one point proposals to amend concert parties in the Bill were ruled out by the department because they argued it would be difficult to phrase legislation water-tight enough for successful prosecution. But the City and some politicians argued that regulatory action was needed.

The new proposals hinge on the existing law which states

that a shareholder must declare his holding when it reaches 5 per cent of the issued voting capital of a company.

No matter how many people buy shares in a particular company, providing they have agreed to act together, they must make a declaration when their aggregate holding tops 5 per cent. They must then detail the beneficial owners and the number of shares held by each person to the agreement, in writing. Any change in the agreement must also be notified to the company in writing.

The declaration must be made up to five days after the acquisition of the shares which takes the percentage holding above 5 per cent. The agreement must say that the responsibility is on each of those acting together to ensure that each knows the aggregate holding in a company.

Exceptions to this are made for a recognized bank or deposit taker, the Trustee Savings Bank, the National Giro Bank and members of the Stock Exchange. Any of these could hold an aggregate in excess of 5 per cent of a company but without any mutual reliance between the individual beneficial owners.

Exceptions are also made for investors, who, providing they merely recommend shares without an agreement which might involve holding the shares for a pre-determined time.

What the Act does not cover is the case where two or more people decide to act together to acquire shares. This is the case where a third party, by procuring a third to buy shares without informing him of any agreement, is using something the City felt should be covered but it seems that the department has not been persuaded that this presents an investment problem.

The department admits that this could be a

loophole but feels that if it becomes a regular practice then it is prepared to look again at the legislation.

Those who transgress the rules are certainly going to get more than the stern ticking-off from the authorities which they could have expected up until now. Groups acting together which fall to notify their stake are liable to an unlimited fine and/or two years imprisonment. Shares of close relatives like a spouse, infant child or step child would automatically be counted as one.

Companies suspecting that large blocks of shares are being built up without any disclosure of identity—using nominee names—can now petition the courts to freeze those shares, depriving them of votes, dividends and the power to transfer.

Companies would have the same power as the Secretary of State and even when a mystery owner declares himself, the freeze on the shares could only be lifted if it could be shown that he had been no unfair advantage by staying unidentified, or for the sale of the shares.

But companies' conducting their own investigation into share ownership will be able to ask past and present owners going back three years.

They will not be able to question those who might be able to give them information, for example stockbrokers. It was felt by the Stock Exchange that a determined mystery shareholder would merely use a broker based outside the United Kingdom.

The clauses also allow minority holders with a minimum of 10 per cent of the voting capital to request that a company should start an investigation into share ownership providing they can show sufficient grounds.

Whether these measures will give the department an effective way to police share-buying is still open to debate.

Certainly companies would no longer have to face the kind of humiliating position which Dunlop found itself in where the board said at one point that

it literally did not know the names of people who owned an estimated 30 per cent of its shares.

But for those acting together by agreement, sufficient evidence for a successful prosecution could almost be as hard to find as that needed for insider dealing. That became illegal just over a year ago but no insider dealing case has yet been brought to court.

## OCEAN WILSONS (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

SALIENT POINTS FROM THE CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW

The accounting date of the Company has been changed to 31st December, and the accounts now presented cover the eleven month period ended on that date. Comparative figures are for the year ended 31st January 1980.

The results for the eleven months to 31st December 1980 show a profit before taxation of £2,217,000 (£2,958,000) and after tax of £1,236,000 (£1,482,000). The reduction in after tax profits is mainly due to increased depreciation charges. Directors are recommending the payment of a final dividend of 1.85p per share, which with the interim dividend already paid of 0.75p per share makes a total distribution of 2.60p (2.25p) per share, an increase of 15.5%.

The market value of the listed investment portfolio at 31st December 1980 was £4,936,000 with a surplus over book value of £2,127,000. A later valuation made 22nd June shows £5,947,000 with an appreciation over book value of £4,143,000. Group net assets at book value but including the surplus on quoted investments, amount to 64.57p per share of which 38.13p is situated in Brazil and 26.44p in the United Kingdom.

Current cost accounts prepared for the first time show a profit after tax of £674,000, the reduction from historical cost profits being mainly accounted for by the increase in depreciation charges. Net assets on this basis, and including the surplus on the quoted investment portfolio amount to £24,298,000 of which £17,300,000 is situated in Brazil.

The Brazilian subsidiaries have again produced satisfactory results, which have exceeded the rate of depreciation of the cruzeiro in terms of sterling. Measures taken by the Brazilian Government during 1980 and early 1981, indicate a reduced rate of growth in the national economy. However, the export target of US dollars 26 billion should be capable of attainment and this should give rise to considerable port movements from which the Group would benefit.

Our Group, which has been established in Brazil for nearly 150 years, has a first class organisation and reputation and is in a position to advise those who are interested in joint ventures in Brazil, with a view to our participating with them in such ventures. Any company wishing to take advantage of this service should contact either Mr Feldman at Regina House, 5 Queen Street, London EC4M 3SP or Dr Stollon at Avenida Rio Branco 25, Caixa Postal No. 751-20-00, 20.000 Rio de Janeiro RJ, Brazil.

### COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	11 months 31.12.1980 £000	Year 31.1.1980 £000
Group Turnover	38,185	25,467
Group profit before taxation	3,217	2,958
Taxation	1,981	1,476
Group profit after taxation	1,236	1,482
Dividends:		
Interim paid	190	132
Final—proposed	498	463
Amount retained	548	887
Earnings per share based on the profit after taxation	4.67p	5.59p
Exchange rate Brazilian cruzeiro to £1	156.45p	99.36p
	£000	£000
Group Net Assets		
United Kingdom—book value	3,871	2,811
Surplus of market value of quoted investments over book value	3,127	2,103
Brazilian interests—book value	6,998	4,914
	10,093	9,269
	17,091	14,183

The Annual General Meeting will be held at 12.15 p.m. on Tuesday, 28th July, 1981 at Winchester House, 100 Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2

Philip Robinson

## Business Diary profile: John Hignett and the Takeover Panel

John Hignett is about to hang up his boxing gloves in the City for the first time in almost 30 years. After fighting through Harrow and gaining a boxing blue at Cambridge, he is now to ensure that corporate raiders observe the Takeover Panel's version of the Queensberry Rules.

In three months, the man who has been with merchant bank Lazard Brothers since 1963 and headed its corporate finance department for five months, takes over as the panel's director-general, referee of the bid battles.

To many in the City, Hignett is a dark horse. Ironically, his late father Reginald a sculptor with several Royal Academy exhibitions to his credit, favoured the horse as a subject and mostly in dark materials.

Colleagues say it would only be a fool who interprets the apparent easy going manner of Hignett, 47, as a soft touch. The relaxed voice, charm and courtesy seem almost infinite, and rarely is he seen to anger.

But those in other City merchant banks say he doesn't suffer fools gladly, that they never underestimate anyone he advises and that his reputation— albeit, so far confined to the banking circles—is tough, but fair.

Hignett grasps such observations with a shrug and seems not to mind suggestions he was a last-minute choice because, as

is usual in the next public image the City likes to foster, his appointment was made after the announcement of predecessor Graham Walsh, who is returning to Morgan Grenfell as head of corporate finance.

"I don't think me, and I have been head of corporate finance for five months, but the Bank of England asked me for a number of names and I was picked."

Although admitting that he finds the prospect of being one of the City's top policemen somewhat daunting, Hignett decided at 18 that he wanted a job of high responsibility in commerce.

Even his training as a chartered accountant he regards as merely useful for what he hoped would one day be the top slot. But with no family background in the City, and as an only child, it was his family friends who influenced his career path. After qualifying as an accountant, he went to Lord Kindersley at Lazard for advice. He was told the bank would take him on if he did two years with accountants Deloitte & Co. He then returned to Lazard in 1963 and has been there ever since.

Working his way up, Hignett was manager of the issues department in 1971 and the following year became a director. Last year, he was appointed head of the corporate finance department.

But while quietly mentioning that he has always worked on the side which produces half

days to decide whether to take the job.

"I was totally surprised," he says. "It never occurred to me. I have been head of corporate finance for five months, but the Bank of England asked me for a number of names and I was picked."

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Shy Hignett turns referee: John Hignett, incoming director-general of the City's Takeover Panel.







# Secretarial and Non-Secretarial Appointments

NON-SECRETARIAL SECRETARIAL SECRETARIAL

## ALL-ROUNDER?

Busy Administration Manager of small, active and very successful U.K. sales office of international companies. Only requires confidential clerk with good references, to deal with book-keeping, petty cash, correspondence and invoice typing. An excellent telephone manner is essential. We offer a good salary and pleasant working conditions just off Park Lane. Please telephone Michelle Taylor on 409 0017.

## MARKETING SUPPORT

£5,000 + £1000 BONUS per one of the leaders in our banking and insurance company. We are looking for experienced salesmen with a proven track record in the insurance industry. The successful candidate will be responsible for the sale of life insurance policies to high net worth individuals. The position offers a competitive salary and a generous bonus structure. Please contact us for more details.

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For small publishing company. Must be fast accurate, some typing and prepared to do routine office jobs. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please contact us for more details.

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GERMAN PA. £6,000. Take on full responsibility for all the German transactions in this multinational corporation. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the company's German affairs. The position offers a competitive salary and a generous bonus structure. Please contact us for more details.

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CONSULTANTS TO BELIEVE IN. MAGAZINE Publishing House needs a Secretary to work in busy, increasing department which chooses, has photographs and runs special offers for Good Housekeeping. Compensation commensurate with quality of work. If you are looking for a challenging job, please contact us for more details.

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## KENSINGTON WANTED

Fast (25 wpm) accurate, audio/copy typist. Good job with expanding, young, international company. Training given on a word/data processor. Excellent salary—£5,500, negotiable. Avoid all the hassle and expense of Tube and buses—work locally. Ring Angela or Nerys on 01-933 1041.

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## MOTHERS HELP IN MEDITERRANEAN

For a holiday in the sun with a charming family of three. The family are looking for a mother to help with their children. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the family's affairs. The position offers a competitive salary and a generous bonus structure. Please contact us for more details.

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For small publishing company. Must be fast accurate, some typing and prepared to do routine office jobs. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please contact us for more details.

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## WHICH CAREER SUITS BEST?

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## Commercial Property by Baron Phillips

Conservatism is not a guarantee against getting buried, says Mr Sanford Goodkin, a star of the American guru of property investment. It seems the Americans are over in force. They regard the United Kingdom and Europe as rich pickings for investment cash. For a start, he is named as one of the West's most distinguished citizens in the 75th anniversary edition of *Sunrise Magazine*, a star of the American version of the *Tatler* that includes features on business and finance, and his property credentials stretch back over a quarter of a century — mainly through his pioneering of techniques in strategic planning research aimed specifically at real estate.

## Agents Debanah Tervon & Chinnocks

report that they have let the entire 25,000 sq ft Chamber of Commerce building in Manama, Bahrain, Rents, say the agents, are between £6 — £10 a sq ft.

## property — and so excited is he

by the prospects of British institutional funds finding a home in American property that he is likely to be a frequent visitor.

## Mr Goodkin, he is fairly scathing

about the sort of advice British funds receive from United Kingdom — based estate agents operating in America, and so is extremely optimistic about his business future here.

## "I have met a number of fund

managers and property companies on my short visit this time," he says. "I feel there is tremendous potential for what I have to offer. I expect to be back fairly shortly."

## Mr Goodkin's particular

expertise lies in pinpointing investment areas which will show real capital growth. After all, it does not take an investment genius to direct a fund manager to an area which is already established and will produce a solid, if unspectacular, income growth.

## Predictably, Mr Goodkin

feels he can offer an investment service unrivalled by British agents and, with his track record, he will undoubtedly attract many funds and

# Americans seek investment cash in London

own property schemes took a step forward last week with the announcement of a sale and leaseback deal with Pearl Assurance for an International Conference Centre on a site at Broad Sanctuary, Westminster. The 1.5-acre site, which is within a stone's throw of the House of Commons, is behind the buildings in Great George Street. The 23,000 sq ft centre will be completed in 1986.

## Unfortunately, the usual veil

of secrecy has been thrown over the deal struck between Pearl Assurance and the Government. Figures given by the institution which is funding the scheme do not give a true indication of what the development is really likely to cost.

## Last week, Pearl said that on

current building prices construction would cost in the order of £32m. But this figure is likely to have risen considerably by 1986, and the scheme is thought to be going to cost Pearl nearer £50m.

## As for the rent, the Govern-

ment is having to pay under the terms of its 125-year lease and, with five year rent reviews, this is going to be nothing like the £2m being quoted. When the Government takes occupation in five years' time, they can expect to pay around £3m a year for the centre.

## What has been ignored by

most observers is the cost of the site itself — surely the Government has not thrown it into the deal for nothing — and also financing charges, inflation and other sundry fees.

## Arumbridge Industrial Es-

tates, headed by former property tycoon Ronald Lyon, has acquired a further three industrial sites for around £3m. The sites — two in High Wycombe, and the other in Beckenham — will provide around 250,000 sq ft of space and are expected to have an investment value of £12m. Conrad Ribbick acted for Arumbridge.

## Plans by the Government to

bring private capital into its

## Commercial Properties and Services

## to the Business World

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39 Havelock Street, Swindon, Wiltshire  
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**SWINDON**  
Industrial Development  
Site  
7.9 ACRES  
A rare opportunity to acquire a FREEHOLD with PLANNING CONSENT on an established industrial estate.







## Public and Educational Appointments

# AUCHI POLYTECHNIC, AUCHI BENDEL STATE NIGERIA TEACHING STAFF VACANCIES

Auchi Polytechnic is a tertiary level Technological Institution owned by the Bendel State Government and awards National and Higher National Diplomas under a two-tier system equivalent to British O.N.D. and H.N.D.

The Polytechnic is currently undertaking an ambitious expansion programme including re-equipping of laboratories and new teaching facilities.

Vacancies exist in the following areas of specialisation:—

### (a) SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING:

Production Engineering, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration, Building Services, Thermofluids, Material Science.  
Telecommunications/Computer Technology/Electrical Power/Machine/Instrumentation/Electronics/Control System Engineering.  
Structural Engineering/Building Technology/Transportation and Highways Engineering/Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering/Hydraulics and Hydrology.  
Plastics/Rubber Technology/Chemical Engineering.

### (b) SCHOOL OF ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES:

Quantity Surveying, Construction, Estimating, Geodesy, Estate Management, Civil and Urban Design.

### (c) SCHOOL OF VOCATIONAL TEACHER EDUCATION:

Electricity, Electronics, Metalwork, Technical, Woodwork.  
Management, Business Methods, Economics, Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand.  
Ceramics, Fibre Craft, Painting, Sculpture, Textile Design, Ceramics.  
Foundations of Education.

### (d) SCHOOL OF BUSINESS STUDIES:

Marketing courses and Management Courses.

### POSTS AVAILABLE:

	Teaching experience	Salary
1. Senior Principal Lecturer	Min. 12 years	N10,296-N11,328
2. Principal Lecturer	Min. 10 years	N9,168-N10,128
3. Senior Lecturer	Min. 8 years	N8,064-N9,024
4. Lecturer I	Min. 6 years	N7,404-N8,052
5. Lecturer II	Min. 4 years	N5,760-N6,732
6. Lecturer III	Min. 2 years	N4,668-N5,640

Conversion as at current exchange rate sterling to Naira approximately 1.27.

### QUALIFICATIONS:

A good honours degree or equivalent professional qualification in the relevant fields together with post-qualification teaching and extensive Industrial/Research experience of varying length at the Master's or Doctorate level in the relevant field will be an advantage.

### CONDITIONS OF SERVICE:

Appointments either on contract (for expatriates) or pensionable for Nigerians. Contract appointments are for 2 years and attract a contract addition of 10% of basic salary and 15% contract gratuity in lieu of pension benefits payable at expiry of contract.

Fringe benefits include, part-furnished accommodation at a rental not exceeding 7% of basic salary or N300.00 per annum whichever is lower. Free medical care and free passages for appointees and family (wife and up to 3 children under 18 years of age).

### METHOD OF APPLICATION:

Candidates are requested to submit eight (Type-written) copies of their applications and curriculum vitae to: The Director, NUC London Bureau, Queen's House, 180 Tottenham Court Road, London W.1.

Candidates are advised to request their referees to forward references on them under confidential cover to the above address not later than 17th July, 1981.

Date of Interview: 27th to 31st July, 1981. Short-listed applications will be acknowledged.

REGISTRAR

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We are National Petrochemicals Company of Libya, the largest organisation in the country. We operate a modern petrochemical complex at Marsa El Brega, on the Mediterranean coast 240 km from Benghazi, producing methanol, ammonia and urea.

To help us continue our development, we need professionals who are able to make a positive contribution to our company in the following capacity:

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Working in extensively equipped offices, you will be responsible for teaching English to employees at all levels within the Company. To qualify for this highly rewarding post, you must be a graduate holding T.E.F.L. or equivalent with at least 5 years relevant experience. Preference will be given to those with previous overseas teaching experience.

Job Ref. No. EIT/15t

### CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

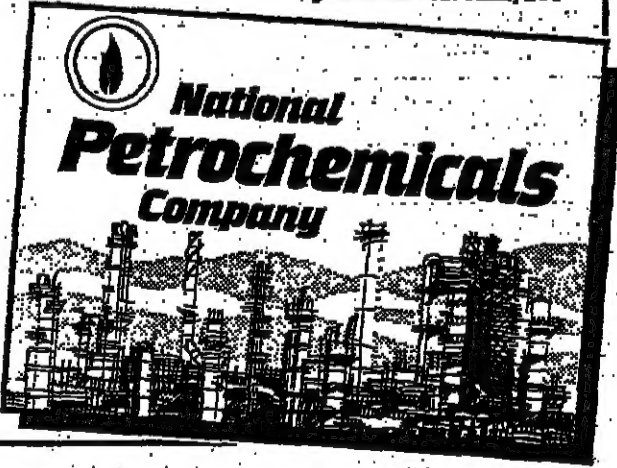
- Excellent salary
- Good working schedule
- Return flight paid to point of domicile
- Yearly bonus
- Life insurance is provided
- Free accommodation, transport and medical care
- Annual increment is considered each year.

Please send details of academic qualifications and experience stating approximate date of availability to join the company.

Please quote job reference number, enclose a recent photograph and state your home telephone number.

Room No. 302, Job Ref. No. ....

National Petrochemicals Company,  
AGOCO, Windsor House,  
42-50 Victoria Street,  
London SW1H 0NW.



# UNIVERSITY OF DUREHAM DEPARTMENT OF MODERN HISTORY

Applications are invited for the post of RESEARCH ASSISTANT in the Department of Modern History. The successful candidate will be responsible for research and teaching in the field of modern history. The post is full-time and involves a commitment to the University for a minimum of three years.

University of Western Australia  
Perth

ENGLISH  
Applications are invited for appointment as  
LECTURER

In the Department of English, at the University of Western Australia, Perth. The successful candidate will be responsible for research and teaching in the field of English literature. The post is full-time and involves a commitment to the University for a minimum of three years.

### UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

#### The University of Auckland

### NEW ZEALAND COMPUTER SCIENCE ASSOCIATE PROFESSORSHIP

CLOSING DATE: 15 August 1981.  
Applications are invited for the post of Associate Professor of Computer Science. The successful candidate will be responsible for research and teaching in the field of computer science. The post is full-time and involves a commitment to the University for a minimum of three years.

### PSYCHOLOGY SENIOR LECTURESHIP

CLOSING DATE: 15 August 1981.  
Applications are invited for the post of Senior Lecturer in Psychology. The successful candidate will be responsible for research and teaching in the field of psychology. The post is full-time and involves a commitment to the University for a minimum of three years.

### PERSONAL MOTOR CARS

Lotus Eclat  
T Reg. 15,000 miles, 5 speed gearbox, metallic blue, fawn leather upholstery. Philips quadrophonic radio/cassette. Very carefully maintained by original owner. 1981. Price: £2,500. Phone: 43614.

University of Durham  
ENGLISH STUDIES  
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH  
LANGUAGE AND MEDIEVAL LITERATURE  
Applications are invited for the post of RESEARCH ASSISTANT for one year from 1 October 1981 to 30 September 1982. The successful candidate will be responsible for research and teaching in the field of English language and medieval literature. The post is full-time and involves a commitment to the University for a minimum of three years.

### ROLLS-ROYCE & BENTLEY

SILVER SHADOW 1. Nov '77 (Reg. 6025 AR), superb example, 19,000 miles, 5 speed gearbox, metallic blue, fawn leather upholstery. Philips quadrophonic radio/cassette. Very carefully maintained by original owner. 1981. Price: £2,500. Phone: 43614.

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MALE GRADUATE, 31, single, w/ car, would like to find a home and family stay with view to long-term settlement. Will be happy to exchange domestic services, including housework, for a salary. Please contact: 01-487 0711.

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AT THE IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. Applications are invited for the post of Readership in Petroleum Engineering. The successful candidate will be responsible for research and teaching in the field of petroleum engineering. The post is full-time and involves a commitment to the University for a minimum of three years.

### FLAT SHARING

WESTWOOD TERRACE, W2. Flat 2, 2 bedrooms, 1 bath, 1 kitchen, 1 living room, 1 study, 1 garage. Price: £2,500. Phone: 43614.

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### DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for the post of Research Assistant in the Department of Engineering. The successful candidate will be responsible for research and teaching in the field of engineering. The post is full-time and involves a commitment to the University for a minimum of three years.

### UNIVERSITY OF HULL

### DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED SCIENCE RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP -NON-DESTRUCTIVE TESTING-

Applications are invited for the post of Research Fellow in Non-Destructive Testing. The successful candidate will be responsible for research and teaching in the field of non-destructive testing. The post is full-time and involves a commitment to the University for a minimum of three years.

### UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

### SENIOR LECTURESHIP/ LECTURESHIP IN URBAN PLANNING

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Lecturer/Lecturer in Urban Planning. The successful candidate will be responsible for research and teaching in the field of urban planning. The post is full-time and involves a commitment to the University for a minimum of three years.

### UNIVERSITY OF DUREHAM

### CHAIR IN PHILOSOPHY

Applications are invited for the post of Chair in Philosophy. The successful candidate will be responsible for research and teaching in the field of philosophy. The post is full-time and involves a commitment to the University for a minimum of three years.

### UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

#### University College Cardiff

### TEMPORARY LECTURER DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Applications are invited for a Temporary Lecturer in the Department of Education. The successful candidate will be responsible for research and teaching in the field of education. The post is full-time and involves a commitment to the University for a minimum of three years.

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Applications are invited for the post of Research Assistant in the Department of Engineering. The successful candidate will be responsible for research and teaching in the field of engineering. The post is full-time and involves a commitment to the University for a minimum of three years.

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### WANTED URGENTLY

We are receiving many inquiries from international companies for residential accommodation of exceptional quality.

In particular, we seek houses and large apartments in London and neighbouring counties with between three and seven bedrooms at rents ranging from £200 to £600 a week.

Lettings are required for terms of between six months and five years (with generous rent escalations) and commencing dates are as far ahead as the autumn.

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### UNIVERSITY OF HULL

### DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED SCIENCE RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP -NON-DESTRUCTIVE TESTING-











